

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

36 PAGES ANNUUM
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS

"SUI-AN,"

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. Raegenner	About SATURDAY, 16th Oct.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOANERO" Capt. F. Sambill	Middle of October.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"LUTZOW" Capt. O. Dewar	WEDNESDAY, 20th Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINCESS ALICE" Capt. P. Grosch	About WEDNESDAY, 20th Oct.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. Raegenner	FRIDAY, 5th Nov. Daylight.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STREAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOURANE	Bouge	11th Oct. P.M.
MARSHILLES, via PORTS	OCEANIE	Seller	12th Oct. 11 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ARMAND BEHIC	Guionnet	25th Oct. P.M.
MARSHILLES, via PORTS	SYDNEY	Costa	26th Oct. 11 P.M.

Transshipment on the Go's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £31.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOWANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU", 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN", 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers running the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

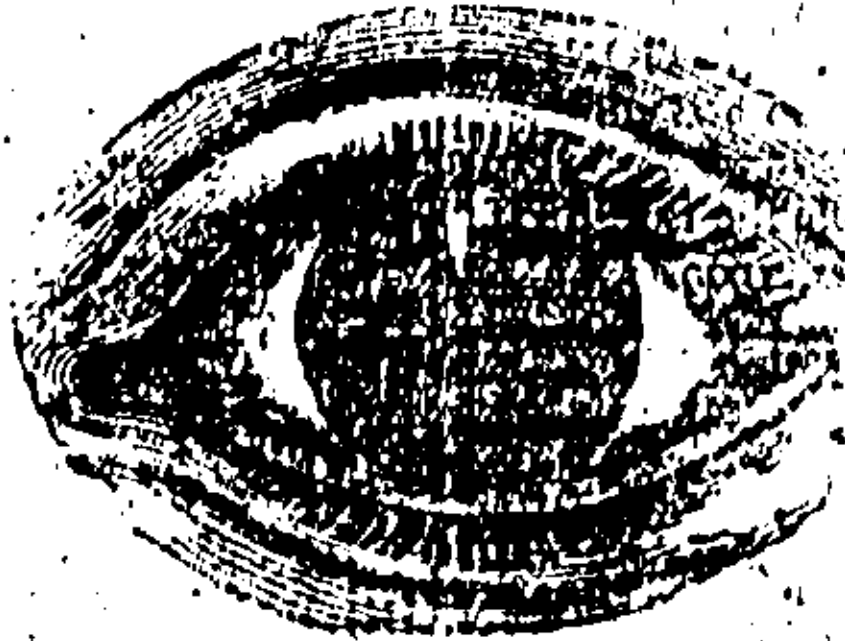
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamone.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamone, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON.

1, John Street (Bedford Row), W.1.

Manufactured in England.

CALCUTTA.

10, Bealack Street.

SHANGHAI.

556, Nanjing Road.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length.....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance... 80 "	Width of Entrance... 50 "	Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks.....28 "	Water on Blocks... 26 "	Water on Blocks.....21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns (for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of the Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 25th, 1903.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DANIEL'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUEUR SOOTHY
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS
& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909.

D. NOMA,
PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER
AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO
MARKS,
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED BY Prince of Wales, then
H. R. H. The Duke of York, and
H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having
4,000 testimonials from all sources.
My 24 years' experience in tattooing is a
guarantee of good work and prompt execution.
My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly
harmless, and produce a charming effect not
attainable by any other, as their competition is
only known to me. In tattooing unlike some
species of engraving, care must be taken to
have the work done in a perfect, high toned
manner. In order to take special precaution
against possible danger, I use fresh materials
daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct

photography a specialty.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

To Let.

TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,
Offices and Godown.
In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.
ROOMS in College Chambers, No. 31,
WYNDHAM STREET.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1909.

TO LET.

158, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1909.

TO LET IN CANTON FROM 1ST PROX.

TWO SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES each
containing Eight Rooms with Back
Yard and Servants' Quarters on Shamone Lot
55, now in the occupation of the Mitsui Bussan
Kaisha.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1909.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing
the Harbour from about October,
present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 2nd
Floor of No. 14, Des Vœux Road
Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw,
Tomes & Co.).

Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central
Hongkong, 11th September, 1909.

TO LET.

No. 1, & MORRISON HILL, also
OFFICES at No. 3, PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD,
3rd Floor.

No. 1, CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDOIT
ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-KEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE
BUILDINGS, and No. 16, DES VŒUX
ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE,
No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,
1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 1A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

DUTCH BORNEO—BALIK PAPAN.

Two days from Sourabaya, passing through
the Straits of Pulo Laut, which divide that
island from the mainland of Borneo, you ar-
rive at Balikpapan, the famous oil-port.

Bold headlands, queer native houses cling-
ing to the steep hill-sides like so many bird-
cages, immense tanks full of oil, exactly like
gasometers in appearance, and a general greasy
look about everybody and everything are the
first impressions of this busy place. Landing
is made easy as steamers of great tonnage can
come alongside the wharf, whence a walk of a
hundred yards or so will bring you on to a
good road, lined with buildings public and pri-
vate. Balikpapan is still in the making, its
future depending almost entirely on oil. The
Netherlands Industrial and Trading Company
have control of the output, though British
capital is also largely invested.

Oil-wells originally were "tapped" close to
Balik Papan, but the supply diminished in
time, and the Company is, at present, obliged
to go further afield and bring the product to
Balik Papan in a crude state from Sangga
for refining purposes and for fuel.

Steamers of the Royal Packet Company burn
liquid fuel and at Balikpapan the Van Spilber-
gen filled her tanks, the oil being conducted
through large pipes from the reservoirs ashore
direct to the steamer. These reservoirs are
kept supplied by a fleet of coasting steamers
engaged in the traffic from Sangga which
have a carrying capacity of some 400 tons each.
Liquid fuel burned in the steamers is the re-
sidue after burning and the oil—refined and
otherwise—for lighting purposes, have been
extracted and takes the place of coal on modern
steamers.

The amount of oil that can be stored at Balikpapan
at one time is about 60,000 tons there
being 15 petroleum tanks with a holding capacity
of 4,000 tons each. Excavations for these
tanks have been made on the face of the hill,
which rises immediately behind the town.

Warning notices greet you at every turn as
to the heavy penalty you incur if you are found
smoking, as a general fire in this place would
mean simply "Good-bye Balikpapan."

Quite a number of European employees are to
be found in this out-of-the-way spot, very com-
fortably housed on the hill sides, where the cool
breezes restore exhausted energy after the hot
day's work in sawmills, machine-shops, found-
ries, etc.

Balik Papan ten years ago was nothing
more than a Bugis fishing village, which is
hardly to be believed when looking at the place
to-day. It is said the supply of oil from the
Sangga Sangga wells is inexhaustible, and if that
be so, a very bright and lucrative future is in
store for Balikpapan.

Eighteen tons of oil is equivalent to 23 tons
of the best Welsh steaming coal and our ship,
after loading at Balikpapan, had enough to
carry her all the way to Melbourne and back to
Balik Papan without replenishing her bunkers.
In short, she had enough oil on board to steam
10,000 miles. A visit I paid one morning to the
engine room of the steamer to watch the pro-
cess of feeding the furnaces with this liquid
proved highly instructive, the chief feature
being the uniform heat kept up in the boilers
and the great amount of labour saved. One
man can do the work of three, his duty being
merely to go round from furnace to furnace,
manipulating by a touch of the regulator the
required amount of fuel to keep things at pro-
per heat. The danger attendant on burning
liquid fuel on steamers is said to be greater
than coal, but so long as due care be observed
and the machinery be in sound condition risk
may be left out of the question.

A stay at Balikpapan of a day is enough,
as beyond oil there is nothing much to see.
The means of getting about is irksome, as
there are no vehicles of any description in the
place so you must walk. If you are a philan-
thropist you can pick up some good issues of un-
common stamps which, it is said, will soon be
out of print. The shore road is the only road
at Balikpapan and here you can buy pictorial
post cards, but Borneo curios the things one
really wanted were not to be had. Every
place now is flooded with cheap Manchester
trash and vulgarity is the order of the day in
goods of all kinds.

I looked carefully in the jungle for Dyaks
with men's heads slung on poles but was great-
ly disappointed. All the good old customs, it
seems, are dying out, and soon the "Wild Man
from Borneo" will be as extinct as the Lodo-
but of Chinese, the ubiquitous, the economical,
the clever sons of Confucius, Balikpapan has
its share. You can buy German lager beer from
the Chinese store-keepers and I believe you can
get a shave and hair cut. I saw also Japanese
kimono, sarong, and de-Olozino, German
sausages, tooth-powder, everything, in fact
in the way of luxury, the Chinese, as usual,
pocketing all the profit while the poor out-
cast Bornean looks on. It is often said the
only match for a Chinese at bargaining is a
Jew, but I am inclined to think the latter would
generally speaking, be the loser.

The shore road, in time, will be a credit to
Balik Papan with its young policeman regals
to ornament the drive, while cocopalms, of
course, flourish abundantly. The road-bed has
been laid to carry electric cars and I think
before my visit a year ago these must now be
running. Residential abodes, some very hand-
some with splendid gardens aglow with blo-
soms, promise to make the boulevard a thing
of beauty and a joy for ever. Time slipped
along most pleasantly at Balikpapan except for
the intense heat and no ice in the place.
Warm beer after a long walk is, perhaps, bet-
ter for you than a cold drink, but it is not so
palatable.

Between Balikpapan and Macassar in the
strait of the latter we met the American fleet
coming along. It was two in the morning
and the display of lights in the calm still air
was magnificent. It looked like a floating
Parisian boulevard let loose on a cruise.

—H. M. M. in Singapore Free Press.

Public Companies.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will
be held at the Office of the Undersigned on
FRIDAY, the 22nd inst. at 11 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd
instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1909.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Company will be
held at the Company's Town Office, Lower
Albert Road, Hongkong on TUESDAY, the
19th October, at 12.30 P.M., for the pur-
pose of presenting the Report of the Directors
and Statement of Accounts to the 31st July,
1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 19th
October, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order,

M. MANUK,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1909.

Consignees.

AMERICAN and MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"BLOEMFONTEIN."

Captain Linklater, having arrived from the
above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen
days of the steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be admitted.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject
to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1909.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ-REGENT LUITPOLD."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 13th of October,
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 13th of October, at 5.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 17th of
October, 1909, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO.
Ex S.S. Alberto from Venice.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers

"PALERMO."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,

PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such
consignment will be stored out of our mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 14th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909.

YUEN HING,

No. 4, D'AGUILAR STREET.

FACTORY SWATON KIA LAK.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRAWS and EMBROIDERS CHINESE

LINE GRASS CLOTH, FEWTER.

WARE, &c.,

all of the best quality.

Singapore, 5th August, 1909.

Intimation.

Powell's

HAVE JUST
OPENED THE
FIRST
CONSIGNMENT

Ladies'

AUTUMN

and

WINTER

COATS,

SKIRTS,

COSTUMES,

ULSTERS

ALSO

A good variety of

CHILDREN'S

COATS.

The cut of these Gar-
ments is Superb and the
newest colorings only
are displayed.

SHOW ROOMS

AND

FITTING ROOM

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1909.

Auction.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of October, 1909, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND near Shaukiwan, Island Lot No. 474, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area	Current Rate	Annual Rent	Unset Price
Shaukiwan Island Lot No. 474	111	Near Shaukiwan Island Lot No. 474	75 feet by 75 feet by 60 feet by 60 feet	4500	45	4500	4500

Intimation.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche
& Co."

Per Bot.

XXX Very Old Fine\$2.50
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years
Old 5.50

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good knowledge of training Europeans to pass the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of *Hongkong Telegraph* office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1909.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED:
A SELECTION OF
FLOWER, VEGETABLE AND
FRUIT SEEDS

in packet of 10 cents each

AND

Parcels from \$1 to \$10 each.

LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

FERTILIZER.

Garden Boots with wooden soles and thick felt lining.

Pictorial Guide to Gardening, &c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited—

GRACA & CO.,
27, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1909.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAI ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

CONSUL-GENERAL WILDER
ON CHINA.

ADDRESS TO THE CHINESE IN TOKYO.

Recently Dr. A. P. Wilder of Shanghai gave an address at the Y. M. C. A. in Tokyo. By way of introduction, Dr. Wilder spoke of his three years in Hongkong and his travels in China, especially a 900-mile trip overland from Hankow South to Canton. The country is fertile and beautiful—it is economic and industrial development that are needed. In all that distance he saw but one or two smoke stacks; absolutely no mechanical contrivances except wheels, to lift water, and simple house-rooms.

Dr. Wilder then proceeded substantially as follows:—

As the body must be nourished to enable a man to do good work with his mind, so a certain material prosperity is essential for a man or a nation. It is the first need of the Empire of China—more production, development of resources, that the struggle for existence may be less keen, thus permitting effort on higher lines.

A strong state must have first a foundation of material prosperity; hence the importance of promoting industry. The soil is the source of all wealth; it is the millions of contented, intelligent, virtuous farmers that make my own country great. It is not uncommon for graduates of the best colleges to pass by the professions and become farmers. On travelling in Japan one is impressed by the work of the forestry department; mountain sides checker-boarded from sea to summit by young trees, that in a generation will be priceless.

Bright and progressive men should be encouraged in China to start mills and open mines and increase production; this would mean money among the employees and better homes and schools. The local government would have large revenues with which to build roads and bridges.

As Japan traces many of her institutions and practices to Chinese sources, so to-day China is drawing on Japan for many things modern; and the educational impress is necessarily strong. Japan is near China, and the ways of the two peoples are alike in part—it is not a range that many Chinese youths should come here. It is an advantage for those of you who are industrious and refrain from cozeit; but your own people in China and foreign observers agree that not all are benefited. Some go back to China with immature ideas of political upheaval; others set up to teach English who know little except "What is your name?"; and others suffer from the malady known among youth of all nations as "big-head."

Now China is a country where some government is better than no government, as readers of the *Taipei* rebellion know. A lot of well-meaning people of all nations helped on that tragic fire which did not abate until some 10,000,000 people were put to death. There are things that need correcting in China; but young men who study abroad should be the first to see the importance of order and respect for authority and the unwisdom of spreading discontent. They will find ways to let their neighbours know a better way of doing something, and of bringing about reforms, but it will be not only dangerous for you on your return to China to become conspicuous as opposed to your rulers but it will be unpatriotic; for it will breed discontent and hate among the people, who are now fairly happy.

People who think of China as a cruel despotism—of her rulers and magistrates as harsh and unjust, do not know conditions. The fact is the rulers fear the people, rather than otherwise, and constantly study not to offend the people. The faults of the government are the faults of the system rather than of individuals; the average magistrate seeks to do what his title conveys, "The father of the people." In the interior, I have been consulted by judges and others who were plainly striving hard to teach a just decision in a case, of which they conversed in close detail. The Chinese official, more than any official of earth, must earn the approval of his people, otherwise they put a pressure on him, by local violence or otherwise, that he must leave. Some Chinese practices of which so much is said, as official "squeeze" etc. should be abolished, but the people understand them; there are limits placed on them beyond which the official dare not go. The official himself would welcome a change provided the Government gave him a living salary. These reforms can and will be brought about by the demand of progressive Chinese. Nothing is more important to government than that people respect it and feel confidence in its justice and protection, whereas at present a Chinese dreads to have business at the yamen, for he does not know how much it will cost him in money, and his fears entanglements. There should be a uniform posted scale of fees for public services.

It is gratifying that the new administration at Peking is peaceably installed, and it is already clear that the Prince Regent and his associates wish to do progressive things.

The greatest fact in China of late is the educational system on modern lines. You have the new buildings and considerable equipment; what you have not got is the skilled teacher. It is difficult enough in America and England to get thoroughly competent teachers, so it is not surprising. It requires time to build up a staff in China. But while Japan called in the best from all countries, only a few Chinese governors are wise and liberal enough to employ foreign teachers, and of course, the new learning can be taught only by those trained in it.

China needs a development of patriotism, so that the peoples of the 21 provinces will love their country, and not merely their village and clan, and be willing to sacrifice for this ideal. She also needs what all nations need, higher moral ideals. It is a long programme, and no one can be recommended, but popular education is the key that unlocks the whole. An educated people is not always an admirable people, but among such are always seekers after truth, and you thus let loose forces, which

may make a perfect state. Ignorance is a heavy blanket thrown over a people—and progress is possible. Education is light.

China is feeling the tendency to new life, though compared to Japan little has yet been done. Chinese returning from America, Australia and England have been a useful force in kindling a desire for better things. Certain statesmen, as Chang Chih-tung, and others, in some cases educated abroad, are cordial to new ideas and betterments. Think of the present ruler of China, a man who has been to Europe! Railroads are doing their part. The superstitions and hostility of a few years ago are now almost never mentioned. The thousands of students studying in Japan, America and Europe take back to China ambitions for betterments; this influence is perhaps greater than any other.

Carlyle said it was a tragedy when any one failed of his full development; the great nations have developed to fullest capacity, not some of its people, but all. We hear of the glory of ancient Greece and Rome, but the culture of the few was on a foundation of slavery. Nothing was done for the common man, and mark this: the state suffers when some of its people are undeveloped, for the state is thus robbed of what these neglected ones might do for the state. Women are given every advantage in the United States, one result is that many inventions are made by them and registered in the patent office, to add to the common welfare.

A great state must be made up of intelligent men and women—I say women as well as men, for children being in the constant company of the mothers; it becomes an opportunity to impart culture.

Under old fashioned despotisms, it was not important that the common people be able to think; they had simply to obey. Indeed, if they did think, they were trouble. But intelligence in the people is all important in this day of liberal government.

Japan is to be congratulated on her educational policy which leaves no one ignorant; it is impressive to see, even the ricksha coolies reading the newspapers.

Educated men devise improvements; they insist on a higher standard of living; they get in touch with other peoples and give and take good things of all sorts.

Those who argue for a "standstill" policy, for a "simple life" by which they mean a stupid life—the life of the beast of the field—do not believe in the possibilities in man. They are discouraged by superficial or temporary phases when education is begun. What the optimists seek to achieve is the fullest possible development of every man and woman in this country. Among the peasants, among the Chinese coolies, are generals, artists, inventors, spiritual leaders, strong and beautiful characters to help men; but without education and religious uplift, they remain locked up treasures, and the state is thus robbed of the strength.

It is here the enlightened statesman exceeds the timid man—the former has faith in man. He is not afraid to give him opportunity and education and weapons of self development.

China and the United States are fortunate in this that there is no caste system; each man by self-effort may make the most of himself and come to his fullest powers, with no traditional or artificial barriers to climb over. With all its people thus to draw upon for ideas and activities—for inventions, for military genius, for commercial, intellectual and persistence, for intellectual and religious stimulus and leadership, a nation is richer than where a larger contingent of its people is suppressed in its development and the nation's strength drawn from a limited contingent.

There are living and dying nations as there are individuals; a century or two is enough to transform a world-leading nation to a pathetic wreck, and the explanation invariably lies in the weakening of the individual character; the people cease to be industrious, earnest and become pleasure loving; laxity is the rule, reverence yields; empty devotion is substituted for genuine service to God, the birth rate falls off and the government derives its revenue from vice as the easiest source. Then follows corruption, social commercial, and political and when war comes, it is discovered that love of country is mere rhetoric or wholly absent, and men are more eager to save their lives and their fortunes than their country.—*China Gazette*.

THE BRITISH POST-OFFICE AT
TIENTSIN.

Peking, September 10.

The British Government are apparently establishing a new principle in imperial government—namely, that each community should bear the cost of the maintenance of its own post-office. Tientsin, one of the most important treaty ports in China, has a British concession and a British post-office. The latter was established on October 1, 1906, and has since been maintained at an annual loss, half the deficit being borne by the local municipality and half by the Imperial Treasury. The community now decline to continue their half of the payment, which, they rightly contend, should be an Imperial charge, not a local burden, and the British Government announce that, in consequence the office will be closed on October 10. Five times as much mail matter is sent from Tientsin to England. British manufacturers know the untiring services rendered to British trade by this enterprising British community, whose activities, extending even to the Tibetan border, are one of the most admirable features of Far Eastern trade. It is regrettable that they should be deprived at this juncture of the right of cheap postal communication with British possessions, especially in view of the energy of our competitors, Germany, France, Russia, and Japan have post-offices both at Tientsin and Peking; the British have one at Tientsin only. There is much dissatisfaction at the threatened closure—*Tientsin*.

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, L.R.C.P., London, Physician Women's Hospital—Professor University of British Columbia, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists."

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 23rd October, 1909, at 12.15 P.M., at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road, a notice regarding which is being sent to each Member.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1909.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A GRAND OPEN AIR CONCERT will be held on Volunteer Parade Ground on SATURDAY, October 23rd, at 9.15 P.M., in aid of the funds of the Diocesan Girls' Orphanage.

Admission 5s.

Tickets to be obtained at Volunteer Band Quarters or from Members of the Committees of the Orphanage and Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1909.

THE
SOUTH CHINA ARTISTIC
BAZAAR.

EXHIBITION HALL

on
FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 25 DES VOEUX ROAD
CENTRAL
(opposite the P. & O. S. N. Co's office.)

OPENED DAILY:

From 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
From 7 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Ivory, Silver, China, Paper, Wooden and Bamboo Ware.
Embroideries, Silk, Oil and Water Colour Paintings.
Curios and Perfumes.
Screens, Pictures and Photo Frames.
Preserves and Canned Goods.
Writing Inks and Paper, &c.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1909.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

NIGHT GARS

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

NIGHT GARS AS ON WEEK-DAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL GARS BY Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, (Des Voeux Road Central).

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1909.

Intimations.

REGRET

You will NEVER if you

VISIT

MOHIDEEN &
THAHA,

in

D'AGUILAR STREET,

the

NEW JEWELLERS

AND DEALERS

in

CEYLON PRECIOUS

STONES

of every description, and

other GEMS.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909.

TYPEWRITERS

FOR

HIRE.

REPAIR

IS OUR

SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

33-35, Des Voeux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month are proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional 5s. 6d. per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, 10s. cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE)
There will be no rebate to Missions or Societies at any time.

By Order, THE MANAGER
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1909.

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAM-
PAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909. [38]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1909.

ECONOMY AS A FINE ART.

The report of the Retrenchment Committee appointed to cut down superfluous expenditure in the various Government departments, and to adopt a policy of economy in the interests of economy that would make a miser look like a philanthropist, is not likely to disturb the sleep of those who dream under eiderdown quilts. There has been no attempt made to lop off the Turks' heads of waste or extravagance; it is the tails that have had to go. And it could not very well have been otherwise, with three high Government officials forming the majority of the Committee. Each of these officials had at one time or another occupied most of the chief posts which would naturally come under their supervision, and as man is but human, they remembered the happy days spent in these departments and wished luck to their successors. Why act the dog-in-the-manger, thought they, and utterly spoil a pleasant appointment? We do not suggest that such ideas took actual shape in their minds but they may have been there in a sub-conscious form. As for the unofficial member, Mr. Murray Stewart, we do not suppose that he would claim to be an expert in the art of cheese-paring. His experience in the Bank and as a bullion broker dealing with thousands where others deal with tens is not calculated to conduce to an affection for Scotch "nearness." Indeed, anything under the five figure mark is apt to look petty and trivial and of no account. But the constitution of the Committee apart, we had hoped that they would seek advice from outsiders and from members of the junior Civil Service staff who would be allowed to remain anonymous. Apparently nothing of the sort was done. Confident in their own capacity they went their own way clipping off ten cents here and twenty cents there, dismissing a punkah coolie from this office and a fourteenth grade clerk from that, compelling poor collectors of Government money in the New Territories to use shanks' mare instead of a ricksha when doing their daily so miles and depriving the schools of such bare necessities as books and blackboards. Still the total saving amounted to about

\$100,000, which means somewhat less than one per cent. on the total expenditure. True, a lakh here and a lakh there are not to be despised, but the result seems entirely incommensurate to the work which the Committee started out to accomplish. Glancing over the report one is struck by the innumerable cricket score figures which denote the economical labours of the Retrenchment Committee. We find on the second page that the allowance for the collection of village rates has been reduced by \$25, and there will be trouble in the Treasurer's office if the clerks do not manage to reduce their bill for electric light by \$20 per annum, or nearly \$2 a month. That is a sample of what can be done in the way of real retrenchment when the members of the committee put their heart and soul into the task. But we are not concerned with the small items, although we can feel for the unhappy juniors who are sacrificed in order that the "higher-ups" may not be disturbed. There are several reductions which are clamant in their call for attention. It is proposed to make an immediate saving of \$1,974 by the abolition of allowances for extra work performed by officers who have been appointed to the Post Office since 1st June last. How many officers have become postal servants during the last three months? A matter of nearly \$2,000 is not a fleabite, and if the reduction only concerns the newcomers what sum falls to be shared among the old staff? We fear that opportunity will be taken to dismiss on the least provocation the Hongkong clerks, the native-born as Kipling calls them, in order to introduce fresh blood which will cost the Government less and enable the Postmaster General to point with pride to the economical working of an over-worked department. We don't for a moment suppose that the highly-paid supervisors at the Post Office will be affected by the reduction; it will be the \$35 a month clerk who will either suffer in silence or be told to take up his bed and walk. And what is still more curious in this connection is that the prospective gain by doing away with overtime is estimated at \$8,036, and no explanation is offered. A total sum of \$2,480 per annum is saved by cutting out the allowances and travelling expenses of Shanghai postal servants engaged on sorting the mails between Hongkong and Shanghai—which, we think, is quite fair, and can evoke no objection in the Northern Settlement. Another big item that meets the eye is the reduction in the vote for transport under "Miscellaneous services," \$4,000—but are we wrong in suspecting that if we could only probe this item to the bottom we should discover that the reduction is one in name rather than in fact? Things are not always what they seem in official reports. To digress for a moment the conveyance allowance of one official, amounting to \$288, appears as if it had been struck out on the score of unnecessary expenditure. Now, if the reader turns to the Estimates he finds that that same officer has had another allowance of \$600 cut off. But, and this is the point of the story, his salary, on which his pension now than he was before, and not only that, but his pension has also been automatically enhanced. That is the sort of hanky-panky business that does not always appear on the surface. Peter pays Paul with a vengeance, and as far as we are concerned we would prefer to be Paul all the time. All that is by the way, but it shows that when one is dealing with a Government report it is seldom advisable to take things for granted. Look how beautifully the Retrenchment Committee declare that a saving can be made by doing away with one of the Water Police launches—the very launch that collects all the Government revenues in Mirs Bay and other outlying districts, and the very launch whose presence has spread wholesome terror in the hearts of the would-be pirates who still infest the waters of the Colony and occasionally swoop down on laden junks. The launch is not to be sold as the Committee proposed, but with the exception of a stoker and a seaman all the crew are to be discharged. The saving is estimated at \$10,000, which looks all right on the face of it, but those rents and licence fees have to be collected and how is it to be done? So far as we understand the cost of collection under the new system will exceed the apparent saving effected, and still there will be no adequate control of the piratically inclined who live on the borders of Mirs Bay. We are content to wait until half-a-dozen junks are "held up" and looted and then see whether the Government has made a good or wise bargain. Twenty members of the prison staff are to have their posts abolished, which should lead to rejoicing among a certain class of the population. As for the Civil Hospital, that is to be a shelter only intended for the wealthy and strong. The cost of treatment has been raised, all medical comforts have to be paid for, the allowances for light, coal, provisions for patients, etc., have been cut down to the vanishing point, and it

would not be astonishing to learn that \$5 a day patients must provide their own medical atmosphere. We refuse to touch on the Sanitary Department reductions, simply because life is too short to worry. As we have already noted the schools will have to do their best with a minimum of books while the scholars will have to sit on each other's knees. There are other points with regard to the suggested retrenchment in the Education Department which we will not dwell upon at present, but keep for another occasion when the question as a whole comes up for consideration. And now we have given a slight idea of the Retrenchment Committee's report. Can it be said that it is a business-like document; is it the sort of scheme that a committee of matter-of-fact men of the world bent on evading the bankruptcy court would have drawn up? We think not, but then it is a report, and that is all the Committee was asked to submit.

WHERE THE BOYCOTT IS A NOVELTY.

There seems to be no doubt that a certain class of the Chinese inhabitants of Kiangsi are determined to carry their plan of boycotting British vessels in retaliation for the alleged fatal assault on a Chinaman committed by a British police officer into full effect. They have been warned by the local authorities to desist, they have been ordered to act in a rational manner and they have been prohibited from circulating placards inciting the people to support the boycott movement. But although the work of propaganda has not been carried out so energetically as the local agitators had expected, it has not been allowed to die a natural death. The boycotters have nothing to lose and everything to gain by enlisting the sympathy of those who are carried away by the idea of patriotism and cheap shibboleths which they cannot pretend to understand. What we fail to appreciate is the method by which these arch-villains work upon the minds of the masses so as to deprive them of their commonsense. A Chinaman, even of the coolie class, is by no means a fool; he may believe that it is patriotic to act in a certain way, but he also considers the effect his action will have on his pocket. He may believe in "China for the Chinese" but he does not fail to recognise that the foreigner's money is quite as good as that of his compatriots and sometimes a great deal better. Now, by what mesmerism is he induced to follow a movement which may actually do him material injury? In the case of the merchants, it can be understood that they are compelled by the threats and menaces of the rabble to adopt an attitude of silent acquiescence. They have no remedy otherwise. Of course the people who are penalised are not those who had part or parcel in the original affair which has been made the *raison d'être* of the boycott. They knew as much about it as the ordinary resident in Shanghai or Hongkong. It was only when Chinese shippers of goods to Kiangsi from Shanghai began to transfer their shipments by British steamers to vessels flying other ensigns than that of the British mercantile marine that the seriousness of the situation became apparent. But, as we have frequently said, no individual government on the face of the earth can fight a boycott, no matter how irresponsible the promoters may be. By the time the boycott has been launched those who follow in its wake are lost to any sense of reason. And especially in the case of North China, the ignorant classes have got hold of a plaything, whose rebounding characteristics they do not yet comprehend. The Governor of Kiangsi has been issuing proclamations galore, ordering the cessation of the movement, but these prohibitory measures are distinguished more by their futility than their force. For example what better instance could one have of wasted words than is to be found in the following paragraph which appears in a proclamation dated the 22nd of last month: "I myself have now come to Kiangsi on official business and have personally made secret inquiries and I find that the merchants have not as yet actually decided to boycott British shipping, but it appears that Kiangsi being a busy mart situated right on the bank of the Yangtze there are inevitably a number of bad characters about who have taken this opportunity to create trouble and spread rumours, so that merchants are disturbed in mind and afraid to come on to the concession to take delivery of cargo, a proceeding which shows disregard of our Government's international relations and of its care for the merchant class. It becomes my duty therefore at once to issue a stringent prohibitory proclamation." The Governor could have written all that lucubration without leaving his own yamen or making secret inquiries. It is very satisfactory to learn that "Should there be any lawless persons who spread rumours and by secret incitement seek to cause trouble, they will on discovery be arrested and severely punished and it is open to any one to denounce such persons. No leniency whatever will be shown and any disobedience to this proclamation will be visited with instant punishment." But all that conveys but little meaning we fancy to the mind of the coolie, especially if he cannot read and if

it is to the advantage of the translator to twist the context. Three days after that proclamation the Governor discovered that there was really a boycott in full working order so he issued more orders and threatened to impose all the legal penalties, but nobody seems to have paid much attention to him and to-day the position is exactly the same as it was two weeks ago. What the British Government is doing in the matter we cannot tell. Probably nothing, seeing that Sir Edward Grey has his hands full without attending to Chinese trivialities. The day will come, however, when the Chinese people will make a mess of the power which they are now trying to wield and if that power is directed against all foreign nations simultaneously, it will be China that will be the sufferer. It may even come to this that foreign Powers will combine to check this retrograde movement which has begun and which is rendered all the more dangerous because those responsible for its propagation do not realise the potentialities of the action they are calling into existence.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SEVEN days' hard labour was given a thief this morning for the larceny of a stack of firewood.

THE Honourable Mr. F. H. May, who returned to the Colony on the 7th inst., has resumed duty as Colonial Secretary.

TAOTAI Jeme Tien-yow, chief engineer of the Peking-Kalgan Railway, will be awarded a button of the 1st grade for his services in building that line.

THE rubber exports from the F. M. S. for the first eight months of 1909 are lbs. 3,447,338 as against 1,003,535 lbs. in the corresponding months of 1908.

FEES varying from \$1 to \$5, according to distance, will be charged by the Sanitary Department for the removal of a private patient in an ambulance in Kowloon.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr. C. F. W. Bowen-Rowlands to be secretary of the Sanitary Board with effect from the 21st September, 1909.

HIS Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 19 of 1909, entitled an Ordinance to amend The Stamp Ordinance 1901 as amended by The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance 1902.

FOR to-morrow night, a special programme has been arranged at Harmonium's Circus, and several new acts will be introduced. During the week, the Circus has been doing good business, crowded houses speaking volumes for the excellence of the show.

A SURVEY of the Cunard liner *Lucania* which caught fire at her dock in Liverpool on August 14th and was sunk in order to quench the flames, shows the damage to be so extensive that the Cunard Company probably will decide not to repair the vessel. It is estimated that it will cost over £100,000 to refit her.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has given his assent, in the name, and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 28 of 1909 to amend the Malicious Damage Ordinance, 1865; and Ordinance No. 29 of 1909 to relieve the Governor-in-Council of certain duties.

THE following telegraphic information, dated October 2, has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijne-Boschen Landbouwenexploitatie in Langkat, Ld.:—

Gallons.
Daily aggregate output of Petroleum... 110,000
Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date... 490,000
Cases.

Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram... 92,000
Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram... 140,000
Kerosene in Stock at Refinery at date... 43,000

RULES made by the Governor-in-Council are published in the *Gazette* which provide that, when information on oath is laid before a Magistrate to the effect that any illicit distillation or rectification or illegal sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on within any building or on board of any vessel in the New Territories it shall be lawful for such Magistrate, by a warrant under his hand, to empower any officer of Police to enter such building and to arrest any persons who may appear to have been concerned in any such illicit distillation, rectification, or illegal sale.

SERUM and vaccine for treating cholera have been discovered by the Italian doctor, Salvatore, working under the direction of Professor Metchnikoff and Dr. Pierre Roux of the Pasteur Institute. Their serum has been tried in Russia in desperate cases and reduced the death rate, which was 50 per cent, lower than 25 per cent. The vaccine is prepared by taking bacilli from the body of a cholera patient and making a culture thereof, which is injected subcutaneously into healthy persons. Local infection follows and the person is afterwards immune from cholera.

RETURNS of the average amount of banknotes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th September, 1909, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, \$3,781,561	\$1,000,000	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 12,777,040	13,000,000	
National Bank of China, Limited, 55,265	all	
Total, Hongkong, \$16,613,606	24,000,000	

It is to the advantage of the translator to twist the context. Three days after that proclamation the Governor discovered that there was really a boycott in full working order so he issued more orders and threatened to impose all the legal penalties, but nobody seems to have paid much attention to him and to-day the position is exactly the same as it was two weeks ago.

What the British Government is doing in the matter we cannot tell. Probably nothing, seeing that Sir Edward Grey has his hands full without attending to Chinese trivialities.

The day will come, however, when the Chinese people will make a mess of the power which they are now trying to wield and if that power is directed against all foreign nations simultaneously, it will be China that will be the sufferer.

It may even come to this that foreign Powers will combine to check this retrograde movement which has begun and which is rendered all the more dangerous because those responsible for its propagation do not realise the potentialities of the action they are calling into existence.

Two district watchmen were awarded seven days each this morning for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of chestnuts.

FOR being in unlawful possession of a quantity of iron, a Chinaman was given 14 days' hard labour in the Police Court this morning.

OWING to the unsettled state of the weather, the Committee of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club have decided to postpone to-day's meeting until Saturday next, 16th inst.

AN official forecast of this year's Japanese rice crop has been issued. It is estimated that the yield will be nearly 55,000,000 koku, more, that is to say, than 273,000,000 bushels. Such a harvest is unprecedented in the history of Japan.

FOR being found in a house in Des Voeux Road for the purpose of committing a felony, a Chinaman was given one month's hard labour. He was also charged with returning from banishment, for which he was given an additional six months.

THE Chinese residents in Java have jointly telegraphed to the Waiwapi, saying that they have received great benefits from the promulgation of the Chinese Nationality Laws, but as the Chinese Minister at The Hague is so distant from them they pray that Chinese Consulates may be established among them.

CHINESE dispatches report that the Navy Commissioners, Prince Tsai Hui and Admiral Sah Ché-ping, have reported concerning their survey of the harbours in Canton and Chékiang and have recommended their adoption for naval stations, as the physical conditions are eminently suitable. They further advocate the thorough re-organization of the Naval Schools at Chefoo, Nanking, Canton and Foochow, and suggest that the Kiangnan Arsenal should be controlled by the Ministry of War. The Prince Regent is highly satisfied with the report and suggestions by the Commissioners, who will shortly leave on a tour to England and the Continent by way of Suez. It is stated that owing to a lack of naval men the Prince Regent is anxious to send a number of aristocratic students abroad to study for the Navy and he has ordered the Commissioners to draw up a scheme for this purpose.

THE United States naval cutter *Cesar*, carrying the submarine boats *Mo-cist* and *Admiral* arrived at Cavite on 1st inst. from Brooklyn Navy Yard. The *Cesar* came out by way of the Luzon canal and the trip is reported to have been a success in every particular. Both submarines were carried on the main deck just aft of amidship secured by bawlers and blocks, and any one proceeding to or from Cavite via ferry can see the peculiar shaped huge tanks which are painted red looming above the rail of the *Cesar* which is moored just off the yard. Cavite now boasts four submarines, namely: *Shark*, *Porpoise*, *Moccasin*, and *Admiral*. These vessels will be shortly augmented by six additional submarines which it is said on good authority will have reached this station by July 1, 1910. These vessels are a great addition to the defences of Manila and every one is rated equal which the fighting force of two first class battleships, providing the submarine is in good condition.

ROBBERY ON THE "ASCANIA"

CABIN-BOY RIFLES CAPTAIN'S DRAWER.

The German steamship *Ascania* was the scene of a robbery in the early hours of the 7th inst., when about \$800 was removed by the cabin-boy, whose arrest was shortly afterwards effected under extraordinary circumstances. It appears that on the morning in question, in the absence of Captain Chausson, the cabin-boy entered the skipper's cabin and forcibly breaking open a chest of drawers, extracted therefrom the sum of about \$200. Shortly afterwards, he handed part of the booty to a compatriot and racked his brains to devise the quickest means whereby to dispose of the remaining portion. He soon repaired to a gay house at Shek-tong-tai and was having the best time of his life when the Police suddenly paid him an unheralded visit and gently broke the news to him that his presence was wanted at headquarters. The rest of his time was spent in oblivion and at the Magistracy, this morning, the cabin-boy was given six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks and a similar sentence was meted out to the other defendant for receiving stolen goods.

WHY WE SAY "YOU" INSTEAD OF "THOU."

The reason commonly given for the substitution of the second person plural for the second person singular—"you" instead of "thou"—that it originated as a form of courtesy—may explain its origin, but its universal adoption is due to a deeper reason, namely, that the second person singular of the verb is a complicated and difficult form, while the second person plural is simple to the last degree. With every principal verb in the language, and with every auxiliary except "must," the pronoun "thou" requires a special change in the form of the verb, which is often the only break in an otherwise uniform series. Thus in the present tense of every verb, with the exception of the verb "be," the pronoun "you" employs the unchanged root-form of the verb, as "you love, have, can, do, shall, will," etc., which "thou" requires a change of form, as "thou lovest, hast, canst, dost, shalt, wilt," etc. In every such choice the unchangeable root-form has always the right of way. Thus "you" has become every where current in the busy activities of life, while "thou" is carefully laid up in the museum of antiquity or the shrine of religion.—James O. Fernald in *Harper's Magazine*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE GOVERNOR'S BUDGET SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR.—Taxpayers—or such of them as have perused the excellent editorial columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* last evening—are under an obligation to you for the illuminating "815 Glances at the Estimates." When on the previous evening I "ran through" the side columns of the Governor's presentation of the Colony's financial position, in the coming year, I rose from the task as if one bewildered not only by "an avalanche of words" but positively dazed by an accumulation of figures that made me but little the wiser as to how the taxpayers stand in relation to the Government in 1910. It may be due either to my mental myopia or intellectual dexterity that I failed to grasp the salient features of the Governor's budget speech. Certain it is that it was not until I perused your last evening's exposition that I discovered the immensity of the slant of omission that had been unwittingly committed by the head of the Executive.

More than that, I have been brought—like many with whom I have since discussed the matter—into a realization of the farcical character of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. Contrast the doings of the present Committee with the last Commission of the kind that sat in the Colony and the disparity will become more pronounced to the older residents, like myself, who will recall the Commission appointed at the initiation of the late Sir George T. O'Brien (then Colonial Secretary in Hongkong) and on which Mr. T. H. Whitehead had a seat.

In the first place this present Retrenchment Committee consists of four members three of whom are officials assisted by a single unofficial member. So far as it appears from their "Recommendations" presented to the Council, the taxpayers are completely in the dark as to the line of reasoning that led them to the adoption of their recommendations. There is no evidence that any witnesses had been examined; and if any had been called the "paper" gives absolutely no idea as to the statements made by such witnesses. All we have before us is a series of recommendations which seem to be concerned more with the cutting down of petty allowances to underpaid "unknown servants" and a "dismissal of the voiceless," than the princely paid, over-manned department of the "supper circle." An instance in point may be cited in the case of a low grade clerk whose duties take him about the city the best part of the day and whose conveyance allowance of \$15 a month was recommended for withdrawal. Whereas another official, drawing over \$1,000 a month, whose functions confine him to the office and the laying down of the law in the departmental sanctum to a gang of subservient under-strappings, gets his \$30 conveyance allowance without so much as a question by the Retrenchment Committee. Yet another instance; a \$600 allowance to a highly-paid official (hitherto non-pensionable) is merged into the salary of that fortunate individual and the allowance becomes pensionable.

Instances may be quoted *ad infinitum* to substantiate the assertion that officials are, after all, but human and like the rest of the ilk know how to feather their nests comfortably.

I have indulged in this digression to show how in the selection of the Committee upon whose recommendations the savings have been effected the happiest choice has not been made, with the result that justice has not been meted out in a way calculated to satisfy the taxpayers' sense of equal treatment.

The Governor's brief allusion to the subject of the Kowloon Railway is hardly what most people expected. It is all very well to dismiss the theory question of the unstable bridge with the explanation that it had been decided to divert a certain road here and build another there. Certainly, this is a matter unlike the subject of the Bruce alignment behind which the Government entrenched itself in an explanation of the phenomenal increase in the cost of the railway. The abandonment of the projected road is itself only a disappointment to those who had unwisely placed their faith in the plans of the Government. But the major bridge is a largish question. Surely, responsibility must attach somewhere for the instability of this costly structure and the relegation of its reconstruction to the Greek Kalends. And yet did the palmy, talking Committee endeavour to enlighten the community on the subject at all? It might be possible that their referendum did not take them into an examination of the railway expenditure, in which case the duty devolved upon the Government to enlighten a suffering public.

It is curious that the all-important subject of education should have been relegated to a secondary position and a casual reference to departmental changes brought about by the retirement of Dr. Bateson Wright. At a period of China's evolution like the present, when the intellectual regeneration of her people is engaging the earnest attention of people removed ten thousand miles away from the threshold of the Empire upon which we stand, we find no enunciation of policy in the Government's pronouncement upon the opening of a new session of the Legislative Assembly. True it is that, at one time, the Government became obsessed by the University project, but there are many who hold to the theory that the duty of the State should be in the direction of the adequate provision of primary education. Now that the teeming millions of Southern China are looking up to Hongkong day after day for their mental pabulum, the Government might have led the Colony into its secrets as to the method which it is proposed to adopt to educate young China rather than defer action until the return of an official and the subsequent appointment of a Committee who—like the Retrenchment Committee—may produce the proverbial labour of the mountain.—Yours, etc.

Hongkong, 9th October. TAXPAYER.

MACAO DELIMITATION CONFERENCE.

THE SEVENTH SITTING.

Despite the propaganda vigorously waged against the members of the Macao Delimitation Commission, it would appear that they manage to preserve their judicial serenity and meet time after time in pursuance of the instructions from their respective Governments. To-day, for the seventh time, the Portuguese and Chinese members of the Commission, with their advisers, met again at the private residence of Senhor J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal in Hongkong, where they held their deliberations, as before, in camera. The Commission sat throughout the forenoon, an adjournment being made *à la fin* at the luncheon hour.

ACCIDENT IN ARSENAL STREET.

HORSE KILLED BY TRUCK SHAFTS.

Arsenal Street was the scene of a shocking accident shortly after nine o'clock last night, when a carriage horse was killed on the spot by the shafts of a truck and the driver barely managed to escape unhurt. It appears that a Chinese carriage was being driven along the busy thoroughfare, when the horse suddenly took fright at a passing bicycle. The incident would have doubled ended there, but just at the moment, a truck driven by some coolies approached the carriage from the opposite direction and the driver in his endeavour to pull up the animal, unwittingly exposed it to the shafts of the truck, which pierced the poor animal's chest, with fatal results. This is yet another instance of the menace to the public safety caused by trucks not being provided with brakes, and unless something is done to control these dangerous vehicles, accidents like these are not likely to be averted to any appreciable extent.

ARMED ROBBERY AT KOWLOON-TSUI.

WOMAN THREATENED BY RUFIANS.

Still another story of an armed robbery was told before Mr. J. R. Wood in the Police Court this morning, the time the victim being a Chinese woman residing in the New Territory. It appears that last night, a number of men broke into a house at Kowloon-Tsui, whose sole occupant was an old woman. The men were armed with knives and with these they commanded the woman to keep perfectly silent after which they ransacked the establishment and carried away goods to the value of some \$79. The woman, becoming alarmed, shrieked to the highest pitch of her voice, which brought some neighbours to her assistance and shortly afterwards the men were handed to the Police. Three men were being arraigned on a charge of armed robbery in connection with the affair and the case was remanded.

A CLUMSY THIEF.

DROPS HIS GOTTEN GAIN AND RUNS AT SIGHT OF POLICEMAN.

The inherent clumsiness of some men are sometimes responsible for their own downfall, which is perhaps a fortunate thing, at least from the standpoint of the Police. One such calamity was the experience of an elderly bird in the small hours of this morning. Thinking that his stock of good things required replenishing, a member of the aboriginal fraternity entered a house shortly after midnight of four this morning and knowing that the inmates were sound asleep, snatched a box of clothing. With his booty snugly tucked under his arm, he was about to depart, but at the entrance to the house met a policeman. Dropping the box on to the roadway, the thief beat a hasty retreat in the most approved style, but the policeman proved himself a fleet-footed individual, and very soon the bold bad man stumbled over something and unceremoniously bit the dust, and was assisted to get up by the "bobby." This morning, the upstart thief was given three months' hard labour, and six hours' flogging.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday next, the 12th inst. Following are among the orders of the day:

Letter from Government relative to the clearing of brushwood in the vicinity of dwelling houses.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health relative to certain houses remaining to be dealt with under section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903.

Draft notice relative to the warning to householders not to throw rubbish into the streets, &c.

Application for permission to use a certain portion of a godown on Kowloon Island Lot No. 216, section A as an engineer's workshop.

Report of the analyses of the public water supplies for the month of September 1909 from the Government Bacteriologist.

SHIPPING AND MAELS.

MAILS DUE.

French (Touran) 10th inst., p.m.
English (Dulak) 14th inst., 7 a.m.
Indian (Lalrang) 16th inst.

The S. S. *Rubi* left Manila on 9th inst., and is due here on 14th inst., at 6 p.m.

The O. N. Co.'s s.s. *Changsha* left Sydney on 25th inst., and is due here on 15th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Nora* is expected to arrive at Penang on 24th inst., at noon.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Bombay Maru*, Bombay Line, left Shanghai for this port on 6th inst., and is expected here on 12th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Sado Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 8th inst., and is expected here on 14th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kanagawa Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 8th inst., and is expected here on 14th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Dahl* left Singapore for this port on 9th inst., at 7.30 a.m., with the outward English Mails and is due here on 14th inst., at 7 a.m.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE BUDGET.

We have heard so much of the Budget proposals at home, that the average man-in-the-street will turn with a feeling of relief to the Colony's own financial statement. The annual presentation of the Budget is a pretty safe indication of the Colony's financial position and, considering the troublous times through which the Colony has of late passed, it is no exaggeration to say that His Excellency the Governor's speech on Thursday last was awaited with the keenest interest by those who have their vested interests in the Colony and to whom the Colony's prosperity meant their own prosperity. As is usual with most of His Excellency's momentous utterances, there was a note of optimism in his address to the Legislative Council, and, through them, to the ratepayers. It is only to be hoped that His Excellency's optimistic forecast is laid on good foundations and that with the advent of the next fiscal year, a new era of prosperity will dawn on the Colony.

General satisfaction will be felt with the action of Government in awarding the new triennial opium monopoly to the second highest bidder. All sorts of theories were advanced to account for the unexpected enhancement in the value of the monopoly, but there is more in it than meets the eye. Vague insinuations have been made that the action of the authorities was ill-considered, but Government and its unofficial advisers doubtless know what is best for the Colony's own interests and act accordingly. The substantial offer of the successful syndicate will materially help the Government to tide over the Colony's financial difficulties for the next three years and considerably readjust the burden of taxation. There is little reason—at least for the present—for the hue and cry raised in certain circles that China's supposed vice is on a fair way of being driven to the homes of the people and that there is danger of mothers and children falling victims to the pernicious influence of the drug. These vivid pictures of the existence of vice where vice can never exist are only capable of vituperating missionaries and such-like ranters. Verily, a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

The Police are occasionally called upon to perform difficult duties in tracking criminals and on these occasions they discharge their duties in a manner highly creditable to themselves. But, sometimes, the members of the Force are handicapped by an insufficiency of men, which acts as a distinct incentive to crime, and at such times they are helpless. That it could be possible for a person to be attacked and robbed in broad daylight in a well-known locality of the Colony seems incredible, yet this was exactly what took place the other day, when a European lady was attacked by a number of ruffians and robbed of all she possessed at the time. In view of the numerous hold-ups that have from time to time been recorded, and considering that the Colony's depleted exchequer does not admit of the efficient patrolling of the Colony's lovely byways, it is to be hoped that in future members of the fair sex will exercise greater caution on long walks unaccompanied. Daylight is no guarantee of safety.

TYPHOON TOPICS.

At the risk of being accused of redundancy, I would once more venture to introduce typhoon talk at a time of the year when typhoons are hovering in the air and which to the great joy of the Far East. What strikes the observant individual as being remarkable is the number of times that the dreaded visitor threatened the Colony with its unwelcome presence, only to change its course and strike adjacent country. The latest controversy which occurred on board the s.s. *Huan*, that was regular "damper" to an otherwise enjoyable trip, and solemn promises piously went round among the trippers that they would take extra good care to provide themselves with a goodly quantity of ale and beer on the next occasion in case of "emergency" and exultingly soap their fingers at the announcement "No have got chow."

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

It is a strange fact that in the matter of entertainment, the Colony is either bombarded with a plethora of good things or there is the sickening cry of "nothing doing." The presence of two well-known combinations of artists in the Colony simultaneously shows that there is money in the Colony and refutes the theory that the Colony is going on the water-wagon. Kennedy Town has during the last few days been the chief centre of attraction in the city and rightly so for the clowns have moved the most down-looking Scotchman into unrestrained laughter and has removed the choler from the most confirmed hypochondriac.

THE GAMBLER'S PARADISE.

During the last week, the mental equilibrium of the professional gambler has been rudely shaken by the unannounced entry of the Police into their sanctuaries and some sharp penalties were imposed at the Magistracy for a contravention of the Colony's Ordinances. It is general knowledge that the Colony contains a gang of unscrupulous men and women who earn their livelihood by the running of gaming houses in various parts of the City, but the exemplary punishment recently meted out should have a beneficial influence on an old and glaring nuisance. Regular raids by the Police will certainly have the effect of unseating more of these troublesome characters.

CRUSADE AGAINST KISSING.

Iowa, U.S.A., has started a crusade against kissing. A band of splinters has outlined in the cause and are determined to deny to a much-abused word one of the joys of living. I don't know from what standpoint Hongkong males will view the question but I fancy they will doubtless have just a lurking suspicion that the plucky splinters are a trifle jealous. What sensible man could countenance the abolition of such a natural bliss? The idea seems to be preposterous. Dear me, what an electric shock the "kissing crusaders" would receive if they took the trouble of crossing the "herring pond." They would then discover that in several provincial towns, there is an old-established custom which entitles the mayor at a certain time of the year to a kiss in right orthodox style from every young lady he visits. No men may come and men may go, but the rapturous delight of kissing will go on for ever, which reminds me of—

"Kisses are kisses true,
Tisfy kisses over too,
But the kiss that thine lips thourgh,
Is the kiss you never got."

CASUAL QUARTER.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CHAIK BEARERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 7th October.

The Police authorities have issued a proclamation requiring chair coolies to carry with them lighted lanterns when carrying chairs at night in the city. Any chair coolie failing to conform with this order will be arrested by the police.

CONTRABAND SEIZED.

Through information received Admiral Li Chua sent a number of his men to search a junk which was about to start for Tsung Fa on the 29th ultimo. On board the vessel one hundred and fifty pounds of dynamite, thirty boxes of caps and some issues were found, and two men, the owners of the contraband, were arrested.

STAMP DUTY.

Stamp duty will soon be imposed in the city of Canton. The Viceroy has deputed Expectant Magistrate Yu On Fuang to proceed to Peking to apply for 7,500,000 stamps to be brought to Canton for distribution. Of these stamps 4,015,000 are of 2 cents value, 2,200,000 of 10 cents, and 1,275,000 of 100 cents.

GAMBLING MONOPOLY.

The Shan-Hou-Chu has granted to Mr. Yick Kai Hong the privilege, for a term of six years, of the Piu and Shan Piu lottery farm at an annual rental of \$2,000,000 besides an extra sum of 600,000 taels to be paid in a lump sum to the Government, a sum of 120,000 taels to be paid annually to the Canton Government Paper Factory, 20,000 taels to be paid annually to the Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and another sum of 24,000 taels to the Taitai for the development of Native Industries.

NEW TREASURER.

The Shan-Hou-Chu has received a telegram from Shanghai to the effect that the newly-appointed Canton Provincial Treasurer, Chan Kwei Lun, will be a passenger on board the steamer *Awang Lee* of the C. M. S. N. Co., for the Southern Capital, on the 6th instant to take up his new appointment.

PRATAS ISLAND SETTLEMENT.

8th October.

It is learnt from the local officials that the negotiations on the Pratas Island are nearing completion and the dispute will soon be amicably settled. The amount as at first claimed by the Japanese settlers on the island as compensation is said to have been reduced to a sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, from which, however, a sum of thirty thousand dollars will be deducted to be paid as compensation to those Chinese who had suffered losses by reason of the Japanese occupation. It is expected that the agreement relating to this vexed question will probably be signed in the course of a week.

OPIMUM SMOKERS ARRESTED.

On the 6th instant the police raided an opium smoking shop in Tsoi Lung Kiu, in the Western suburb, where they effected the arrest of three opium smokers without the necessary wooden board, licences, and a quantity of opium smoking apparatus.

THE LATE CHANG CHU-TUNG.

On the 6th instant upon receipt of telegraphic intelligence from Peking announcing the death of H.E. Chang Chu-tung, Mr. Liang Ting Fei, formerly Provincial Judge in Hupeh, a great friend of the late Grand Councillor, now in Canton, left here on the same day to proceed at once to Peking with the view of assisting in the arrangements for the funeral of the deceased statesman. As a mark of respect for the late Chang Chu-tung, who was the founder of the Canton Kwang Nga Shu Yuen, now occupied by the High Provincial College, this institution was closed yesterday and the day was observed as a holiday. Several other colleges in this city were also closed yesterday. A commemorative service has now been arranged by the local gentry to take place in the Sam Kwan Sie Temple on the 12th instant when all the people will be invited to attend to pay their respects to the deceased Grand Councillor and as a token of the esteem in which he was ever held.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held at the Board Room, on the 21st September, 1909, Present—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), J. S. Fenwick, Lim Nee Kar, J. Maccarini, K. Toudurabara, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

Mr. K. Toudurabara was introduced and took his seat, vice Mr. S. Okuyama, resigned.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. L. E. Lim, requesting permission to blast stone at his quarry. He was to be informed that the Council could not grant the permission he sought, unless he first obtained the consent of the German Consul, who owned the adjoining property.

A letter was read from the Mixed Court Magistrate submitting a proclamation concerning singing girls, &c., for the approval of the Council. The Council approved the issue of the proclamation, but the Secretary was to call the Mixed Court Magistrate's attention to the fact that all proclamations for publication within the Settlement of Kulangsu, must be issued in the name of the Kulangsu Municipal Council, in whom the power of making and issuing Police and other Regulations was vested.

The Captain Superintendent of Police reported the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting: Summons; Debt; Committing a nuisance (Chamber); Breach of chair regulations; Obstructing the public drains; Breach of sump regulations; Breach of opium regulations; Throwing rubbish into the public drains; Breach of agreement; Assault; Summary arrests; Contempt of Court; Disorderly behaviour (licensed sumpmen); Assault; Breach of chair regulations; Being a rogue and a vagabond; Gambling; House-breaking; Theft; Being in possession of stolen property.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE, Chairman.

By order, O. BRADLEY MITCHELL, Secretary.

To-day's Advertisement.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

Application for Registration of Trade Mark.

NOTICE is hereby given that F. C. CALVERT & Co. of Tower Chemical Works, Gibbins Street, Bradford, Manchester, England; Manufacturing Chemists, have, on the 7th day of August, 1909, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The word

"CALVERT'S"

in the name of F. C. CALVERT & Co., who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:—Carbolic Acid for Use in Manufactures, in Class 1; Carbolic Acid or Preparations thereof for Agricultural, Horticultural, Veterinary, and Sanitary Purposes, in Class 2; Carbolic Acid or Preparations thereof for Use in Medicine and Pharmacy, in Class 3; Hard and Soft Soap included in Class 4; Perfumery (including Toilet Articles, Preparations for the Teeth and Hair, and Perfumed Soap), in Class 48.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 7th day of October, 1909.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
by CLEMENT WARM LOWE,
a Partner in the Firm.

OPIMUM SUGGLING.

S.S. "YUENSANG" MULCTED.

The British steamer *Yuensang* has been fined £200 for the bringing into this port of the morphine discovered aboard her by secret service men when she came in on the seventeenth of September, says the *Cable News American* of 6th inst. The *Yuensang* was released in order to proceed on her run to the China coast and the fine was imposed on her last arrival in Manila.

It will be remembered that there were forty-five packages of morphine seized at the time and the value of them was \$119.

Five of the packages came to the surface after the *Chino* who was discovered in attempting to pass them to a casco alongside jumped overboard. The actions of the *Chino*, who was a passenger, aroused the suspicions of an officer aboard the vessel, and when he discovered he was being watched he immediately leaped over the side. Although the man was not seen to come up again, five packages of the morphine floated and were picked up. Further investigation resulted in the finding of forty packages more in the possession of Francisco Manuel.

In a letter to Collector McCoy, Captain Rolfe, of the *Yuensang*, stated that his officers have taken every precaution to prevent the bringing aboard of contraband goods at Hongkong.

It was found that the officers of the *Yuensang* had no intention of attempting to defraud the revenue.

ATTEMPT TO "IMPORT" INTO CANADA.

The C. P. R. police made an important arrest last night, when they caught three Chinamen red-handed in the act of attempting to smuggle nearly a thousand dollars' worth of opium into Canada, from the *Empress of Japan*, reports the *Vancouver Advertiser* of 9th ult. The Orientals were taken just as they were coming down the gangplank with the stuff, and although they made a partially successful attempt to throw it into the water enough was saved by the constables to establish a strong case.

The men who are now in gaol for the attempted smuggling are Chang Guy, John Tong Tie and Ching Tie. They are waiters and portymen on the steamship, and how they got any opportunity to attempt to embark is a mystery, as they are all under a \$500 bond. When caught they had 30 half-pound packages in the sack, and had thrown about 24 overboard. No attempt at resistance was made; the Chinamen apparently realising that the game was up. C. P. R. Constable Sharkey took the smugglers to the Police Station and the Customs officials will take action against them to-day.

Under the Dominion statutes the importation of opium is strictly forbidden, and the Chinamen will therefore not come under the regulations regarding smuggling, but will have to face the Code. It is stated that this practice has been going on for some time, and the officers were on the watch. Opium in Canada is worth anywhere from \$30 to \$40 per pound; and across the line its value rises to something like \$50 per pound.

BAMBOO SHOOTS AS FOOD.

According to medical authority bamboo shoots are a highly delicious and wholesome article of diet and properly served up is now becoming a favourite dish on the tables of the great in Europe and America. In Siam these tender shoots are cooked and served up in various ways especially in curries in which culinary art the ladies of this country excel.

The following recent bamboo shoot as food appears in the *Bulletin des Sciences Pharmaceutiques*:

The bamboo shoots eaten are not yet branched, of a conical form and sheathed in an envelope generally covered by small, prickly bristles. These young shoots emerge very vigorously from the soil at the foot of the bamboo tufts. The Chinese and Japanese, it appears, consume large quantities of them. They use them as seasoning with pork and chicken.

The first thing in their preparation naturally is to rid the sprouts of their disagreeable sheath; they are then cut either lengthwise or in slices and are placed in boiling water the water is renewed once or twice, and after adding salt a vegetable is obtained which reminds one strongly of the root of the artichoke. The Japanese also eat them preserved in brine or vinegar.

The gathering of the young bamboo shoots, during which one must be careful of the prickly envelope, takes place in June and November in Toching. The November shoots are the best appreciated.—*Siam Free Press*.

To-day's Advertisement.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On TUESDAY, the 11th October:—
From Lower Belchers in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,250 yards, commencing at 9 A.M., and finishing at 1 P.M.
On THURSDAY, the 13th October:—
From Saiwan and Gough in a North-Easterly and a South-Easterly direction respectively, at ranges up to 6,250 yards, commencing at 10 A.M., and finishing at 2 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the range.
C. W. BECKWITH, Lieutenant, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1909. [708]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON

THURSDAY,

the 14th October, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—

SILK TAPESTRY COVERED SOFA and CHAIRS, OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD BOOK CASE, SIDEBORDS and DINING WAGON with REVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, DOUBLE and SINGLE BRASS MOUNTED IRON BEDSTEADS with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, SHANGHAI BATHS, ICE CHESTS, &c., &c.;
ALSO
2 RICKSHAS.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1909. [710]

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Intimations.

CHEESE

CHOICE CANADIAN

STILTON:

60 Cents per lb.

THE

DAIRY FARM Co.,

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec. (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	"ALLAN LINE"
SATURDAY, OCT. 16TH.	FRIDAY, NOV. 12TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	From St. John.
SATURDAY, NOV. 6TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN"
	FRIDAY, DEC. 3RD.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One-Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43.

Via New York 45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—J. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI	"KUTSANG"	MONDAY, 11th Oct., 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	TUESDAY, 12th Oct., 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	TUESDAY, 12th Oct., 4 P.M.
TIENSIN VIA TSINGTAU, WEI, HAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHEONGSHING"	WEDNESDAY, 13th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 15th Oct., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	SATURDAY, 16th Oct., 2 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 22nd Oct., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuantai, Lahad, Dait, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers. Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 9th October, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
OHINKIANG	"KANCHOW"	10th Oct., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	10th Oct., 10th
MANILA	"TEAN"	12th Oct., 3 P.M.
NEUOHWANG	"NANCHANG"	12th Oct., 4 P.M.
CHINKIANG	"KWILIN"	12th Oct., 12th
TIENSIN	"HUIHOU"	17th Oct., Daylight.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	3rd Nov., 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports: DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmannian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloons.

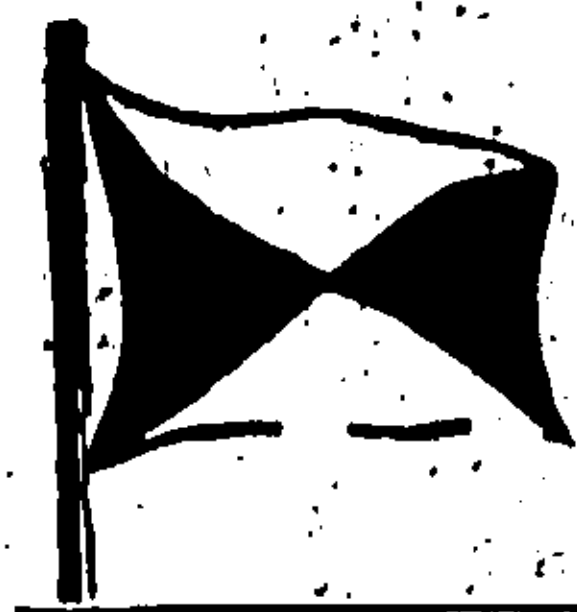
SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Cheong, Linan, Chingha) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloons, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Telephone No. 36. Hongkong, 9th October, 1909.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 16th Oct. at Noon.
SAIRO	2540	R. Rodgers	"	SATURDAY, 23rd Oct. at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS. Telephone No. 10. Hongkong, 9th October, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, SALINA CRUZ and MANZANILLO (Mexico).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000 tons gross.....	Sail 26th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. NANSU MARU	5,000 ".....	" 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 ".....	" 5th Feb., 1910, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909.



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct trans service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIDZU AND YOKO.	"FITZPATRICK" Capt. E. R. Hutchinson	4,416	SATURDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.
Do.	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt.		SATURDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIGI MARU" H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 10th Oct., at 10 A.M.
ANPING Via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Captain T. Sugi	WEDNESDAY, 13th Oct., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIJIN MARU" Captain Y. Kabumki	SUNDAY, 17th Oct., at 10 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON, KANAGAWA MARU, AND ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 13th Oct., at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.O. & SEATTLE, Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU, Capt. J. Diring, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 27th Oct., at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	AKI MARU, Capt. Sato, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 12th Oct., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 9th Nov., at Noon.
YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000		FRIDAY, 29th Oct., at Noon.
NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000		FRIDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. W. A. Evans, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 15th October.
YAWATA MARU, Capt. G. C. Herry, Tons 6500		FRIDAY, 15th October.
HIKARI MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 9000		FRIDAY, 22nd Oct., at Noon.
NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000		TUESDAY, 26th Oct., at Noon.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU, Capt. K. Soyeda, Tons 4500	MONDAY, 11th October.

Cargo only.

Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—

EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

The Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Miyasaki Maru (Capt. T. Murai) About Wednesday, 20th October.

Kitano Maru (Capt. F. R. Corie) About Wednesday, 17th November.

Hirano Maru (Capt. H. Fraser) About Wednesday, 15th December.

Kamo Maru (Capt. F. L. Sommer) About Wednesday, 12th Jan., 1910.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

T. KUBUMOTO,

Manager. Telephone No. 111-112.

Shipping—Steamers.

ASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 13th October, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerator, Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Produce, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK:

S.S. "ATHOLL" On or about 16th Oct.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "GHAZEE" About 13th Nov.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 8th October, 1909.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA

VANCOUVER, B.O., TACOMA & SEATTLE

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

Oceano 4,657 F. W. Davies 15th Oct.

Kamrie 6,233 J. Mathie 18th Nov.

Aymrie 4,303 J. Mathie 16th Dec.

Suveric 6,233 S. Shotton 1st Jan.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Building, Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND HULL.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

Captain H. C. Norris, will be despatched as above on or about 23rd inst.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 9th October, 1909.

CHARGEURS REUNIS, (FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO

SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL OLRV"

Captain Privat.

For further particulars apply to MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 8th October 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. J. W. WALKER

"KWONG SAI" Capt. M. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officer by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.

Meals \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 24th Sept., 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, OCEYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading, issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, GOMTHERAL, AMERI-CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN ROUTE.)

THE Steamship

"HIMALAYA."

Captain L. E. S. Spicer, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 16th October, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. India, 7,911 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. Mauritius, due in London on 19th November, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Values of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 4th October, 1909.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING."

Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 8th October, 1909.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (Ritiro and Rebatino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLO.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA."

Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 7th October, 1909.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK. (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"COULSDON."

Captain Turbull, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 30th October, 1909.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 4th October, 1909.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGGE (TASTERS) FORM.

SELF CURE NO FRICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL! NO SUFFERER NEED NO DOCTOR! but without running a doctor, but falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without taking any of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for rheumatism, sciatica and secondary syphilis, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for gonorrhea, urethritis and secondary syphilis, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for scrofula, skin diseases, impure blood, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poison matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 4—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, chronic and incurable diseases of the lungs, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poison matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 5—The Sovereign Remedy for all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poison matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 6—The Sovereign Remedy for all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KAPOOR & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

ST. CK.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATION NO.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$2,000,810	{ Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/91 = \$12.71 }	4 % { \$90 buyers London £91.10 }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 £4,000 £4,000 }	\$30,552	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	none	\$14 for 1907	74 % \$175 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	54 % Tls. 115
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 }	\$2,464,921	{ Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908 }	52 % \$850 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$7,767	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	74 % \$252
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 % \$114 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 }	\$168,711	\$27 for 1907	8 % \$370 buyers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 }	\$1,085	\$1 for 1906	\$81 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	Nil.	\$2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 % \$33
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000 }	\$21,179	Interim of \$12 for account 1909	74 % \$312 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £100,000 £100,000 £100,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154 }	\$60
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £100,000 £100,000 £100,000 }	£13,755	{ Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for a/c 1909 }	74 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	£68,827	{ \$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909 \$0.50 }	4 % \$26
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$3,221		3 1/2 % \$14
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 }	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 % \$145 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$700,000 \$700,000 \$700,000 }	Dr. \$135,893	\$3 for 1907	\$23
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.12.08	Tls. 330 buyers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	£11,555	{ Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09 }	7 % Tls. 181 sales
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £150,000 £150,000 £150,000 }	£2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	\$81 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fairbank (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$450,000 \$450,000 \$450,000 }	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 }	\$10,102	None	\$61 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000 }	\$145,262	Interim of \$14 for account 1909	12 1/2 % \$55 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 6,356	Final of Tls. 21 for year ending 31.4.09	6 1/2 % Tls. 76 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 600,000 Tls. 600,000 Tls. 600,000 }	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 % Tls. 1381 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000 }	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.12.09	5 1/2 % Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 }	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue.	\$174 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	11,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$550,000 \$550,000 }	\$20,272	Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	\$724
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 \$5,000,000 }	\$20,475	Interim of 31 for account 1909	\$431 new
Hongkong Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	\$1041 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 }	\$278	\$14 for 1908	\$92 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000 }	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 % Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 \$625,000 \$625,000 }	\$1,968	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8 1/2 % \$43 sales
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000 }	Tls. 8,880	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	3 1/2 % Tls. 136 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 }	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 % \$61 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8%)	Tls. 89
Leong-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 }	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	Tls. 122
Sey Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	Tls. 460 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Hill's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ \$1,075,500 \$1,075,500 \$1,075,500 }	£648	15 % per share for 1908	\$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$720,000 \$720,000 \$720,000 }	Nil.	\$1.20 or 1908	\$13 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 25.2.06	\$61
China Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	none	80 cents for 1908	\$91 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 }	\$13,407	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 % \$174 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 }	\$1,970	Interim of 31 cents for account 1909	10 % \$81 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$3,750	50 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 % \$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 }	\$1,970	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 % \$20 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	none	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	10 % \$15 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000 }	\$7,626	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	8 1/2 % \$23 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$18,790	Third quarterly of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909	7 % Tls. 840 buyers
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwen- dij in Langkat, Limited	15,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 61,214	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 % \$134 sales
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$1,204	None	\$1.40
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	18,640	None	\$9 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 }	none	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 % Tls. 1071 sales
Shanghai-Samatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,000 Tls. 24,000 Tls. 24,000 }	Tls. 5,250	None	\$234 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$90,000 \$90,000 \$90,000 }	Dr. \$56,602	None	\$52
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$356	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 % \$102 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 % \$121 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$342	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6 1/2 % \$8 sellers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$900,000 \$900,000 \$900,000 }	\$2,513	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	6 1/2 % \$4 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$105,000 \$105,000 \$105,000 }	\$781	Interim of 12 1/2 % for account 1909	15/6
RUBBERS.							
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	1,500,000	2/-	2/-	{ \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000 }	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	\$71 buyers
Balgonzie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 }	\$7,400	None	\$2/6
Caledonia Rubber Estate, Limited	32,500	£1	£1	{ £325,000 £325,000 £325,000 }	\$11,205	Final 9 % making 12 1/2 % for 1909	\$2/6
Damanrai (Selangor) Rubber Co.	110,000	£1	£1	{ £1,100,000 £1,100,000 £1,100,000 }	£2,220	None	\$2/6
Golconda Malay Rubber Co.	80,000	£1	£1	{ £800,000 £800,000 £800,000 }	£8,784	None	73/- buyers
Highland & Lowland Para. Rubber Co. (fully paid)	181,454	£1	£1	{ £1,814,540 £1,814,540 £1,814,540 }	none	15 % for year ending 31.12.08	\$4/- buyers
Kamuning (Perak) Rubber Tin & Co.	123,546	£1	15/-	{ £1,235,460 £1,235,460 £1,235,460 }	none	None	nominal
do. do. A Shares	950,000	2/-	1/-	{ \$1,900,000 \$1,900,000 \$1,900,000 }	none	3 % for year ending 30.6.08	67/6 sellers
do. do. B Shares	950,000	2/-	1/-	{ \$1,900,000 \$1,900,000 \$1,900,000 }	none	Interim of 40 % - 9d. for account 1909	23/6 buyers
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	105,000	£1	£1	{ £1,050,000 £1,050,000 £1,050,000 }	none	7 % for year ending 31.12.08	nominal
Langkat Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	18,000	£1	£1	{ £180,000 £180,000 £180,000 }	£4,000	None	\$102 sellers
do. do. (7% pref.)	900,000	2/-	2/-	{ \$1,800,000 \$1,800,000 \$1,800,000 }	none	15 % for year ending 31.12.08	nominal
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	10,000	£1	£1	{ £100,000 £100,000 £100,000 }	£6,722	None	\$5/6 sales
do. do. (8 1/2% pref.)	22,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$225,000 \$225,000 \$225,000 }	none	Interim of 50 % for 1909	100/- sellers
Ladbury Rubber Estate, Limited	2,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$20,000 \$20,000 \$20,000 }	none	None	\$720 buyers
do. do.	61,300	\$10	\$10	{ \$613,000 \$613,000 \$613,000 }	none	None	\$7/6 sales
Sagga Rubber Company, Limited	10,000	£1	£1	{ £100,000 £100,000 £100,000 }	none	None	\$3/6 buyers
Sandycroft Rubber Company	20,000	£1	£1	{ £200,000 £200,000 £200,000 }	none	None	\$3/6 buyers
Sekong Rubber Company, Limited	1,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,275	None	\$7/6 buyers
Shellford Rubber Estate, Limited	80,000	£1	£1	{ £800,000 £800,000 £800,000 }	none	None	\$7/6 sales
Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited	65,000	£1	£1	{ £650,000 £650,000 £650,000 }	£836	None	\$3/6 buyers
Singapore Rubber Estate Company, Limited	2,500	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 }	none	None	\$7/6
Singai Kapar Rubber Company	45,000	£1	£1	{ £450,000 £450,000 £450,000 }	£5,448	None	70/-

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Intimations.

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Hongkong, 1st August, 1909.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, The Hong Kong Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Only short notices should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any reflected MR., nor to return any Contributions.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. R. H. A. Craig and family return thanks for kind sympathy in their recent bereavement.

BIRTHS.

On September 29, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Scott, a daughter.
On September 29, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of E. J. Dunstan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On September 29, 1909, at Fenton, James Park of Shanghai, to Amelia Jean, eldest daughter of James Countess Martin, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

On September 30, 1909, at Shanghai, Sydney Baldwin, youngest son of James Stirling, Esq., of Cheshire, England, to Kate Eliza, third daughter of John Sutton, Esq., of Falmouth, London.

DEATHS.

Holton.—On the 21st May, 1909, at Samarai Papus, Herbert Nelson Holton, aged 42, of appendicitis.

On September 27, 1909, at Chikling, of epidemic, Dr. Lucy H. Hoag, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission.

On September 29, 1909, Shanghai, Harriet, the dearly beloved wife of E. J. Dunstan, of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, aged 45 years.

On October 1, 1909, at Shanghai, Angela, aged 15 years and two days, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Duncan.

On October 2, 1909, at Wai, Captain A. E. Flagg, aged 64.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1909.

THE GOVERNMENT'S LUCK.

(and October)

While the Government has every reason to rejoice and be exceedingly glad at the unexpectedly high figures of the tenders for the Opium Farm, it will never do to become hilarious over the topic for we are by no means out of the wood yet. It was estimated that the loss sustained by the closing of the opium divans would amount to anything between five and six lakhs of dollars, but it turns out that the estimate was far in excess of the actual return to the extent of two or three lakhs, according to the highest tender made to the Government, but it lessens the chance of our obtaining that "substantial contribution" from the Imperial Parliament so glibly referred to by Lord Cromer. The Secretary of State when he is appealed to redeem his pledge will find himself in the happy position of being able to retort: "What reason can you fairly adduce for a contribution from the Imperial Treasury? You say you have dropped \$250,000 through the closing of the divans, but how much have you gained by the imposition of duties on alcoholic liquor?" What answer can we make to that? We are bound to admit that the Government estimate of the amount derivable from the operation of the Liquor Ordinance is seven and a half lakhs—or, deducting the cost of the excise device, six and a half lakhs to meet a deficit of five lakhs which amounts to unknown heights in 1911. And having made that admission we must stand prepared to learn that the Secretary of State has now no intention of asking Parliament to vote the two and a half lakhs which some optimists—the Governor is a self-confessed optimist—anticipate. Moreover, if all predictions turn out to be correct, the present government will dissolve either at the end of this year or the beginning of next and a new Secretary of State, whether Liberal or Conservative, may have no qualms in repudiating his predecessor's promise which is recorded in black and white. So that we must wait to see how the cat jumps before we become unduly elated over the opium tenders. No doubt several of the Government Departments in view of the fact that the treasury will not be quite so empty as had been expected, will take the trouble to discover that they want supplementary votes. We can hear the cry from the penitentiary typhoon shelter—which we learn is going ahead as fast as a man on a greasy pole and with as much success—for additional funds, and the wail from those whose interest it is to protect the Peak-residents for a small duration from the public purse for the formation of a racecourse, and appeals from every jockey in the box who thinks he has a claim on the Government for support, but if the Government is to tide over the next few years, it will hang on to every solitary cash that comes into the exchequer with the tenacity of a limpet. For one thing we have not the slightest faith in the government estimate of the amount which is to be derived from the liquor duties. We should say that instead of looking forward to seven and a half lakhs being deposited in the Colony's vaults the Government should not be greatly surprised if only half that sum is paid in, and as for ten and fifteen lakhs being the sums contributed by consumers of strong drink in the years to follow, we simply suggest that the solar myth of Pagan, M.P., was a fairy tale by comparison. The fact of the matter is we are not out of the wood yet, not by a chalk, for one way or another we have to meet an automatically increasing expenditure with what we believe to be a stationary revenue. The Colony is not likely to drink itself to death for the benefit of the Government; the opium trade is not likely to increase although it may not fall off altogether; and any other factors which contribute to the wealth of the treasury are by no means on the up grade. So that all things considered we cannot be too careful of what most people consider to be an opportune slice of luck which has come to the Government. Some are even hazarding the most absurd guesses as to the reasons which have led the tenders for the Opium Farm to make bids far and away above those contemplated by people who know nothing whatever of the opium trade and have no means of information concerning it. We do not believe that the opium habit is being driven from the divans to private houses, we do not believe that women and children are falling ready victims to the evil, in fact we do not believe any of the impossible stories which were turned out wholesale by those factotums which are given to the making of bricks without straw. The real reason for the high tenders is perfectly well known to those who are interested in the trade and a little reflection on the part of others might bring enlightenment in its train. These "extraneous circumstances," to quote the *Telegraph* reports, need not be examined at the present moment, but they are there, and the Colony has benefited by them to the extent of at least two lakhs of dollars—taking the Governor's estimate that the falling off in value of the Opium Farm would reach five lakhs. So far, then, we are in a somewhat better position financially than the prophets had foretold, but nevertheless the Government must "cajanny" and treasure every fraction with the jealousy of a professional miser.

HELPING TO SOLVE CHINA'S PROBLEMS.

(4th October.)

When the new American Minister to China, Mr. Crane, was expressing his views on the Kingdom with which he is believed to be well acquainted, he harped on the hackneyed theme that China had great problems to solve, a remark which might apply equally well to the Philippines or Ecuador as to China, and he added that she was perfectly capable of solving those problems if she was kept free from menace. It is not exactly clear what Mr. Crane means when he speaks of "menace" because the fact of the matter is that China has been kept free from menace by her ability to pay off the Powers one against another. Had it not been for that diplomatic skill it is possible that the question of the partition of the Middle Kingdom might have been settled long ago. If any menaces have been forthcoming they have been made on the part of others than the present representatives of the great Powers at Peking, and indeed it is a curious way for a novice in the diplomatic service to enter upon his duties with the assumption that menaces are the stock in trade of other countries. America being the only power which stands serenely aloof when self-interest is concerned, it reminds one of Codlin and Short. As a contemporary very pertinently observes: "One cannot forget the late incident of the loan for the Canton-Hankow Railway, nor disguise the fact that when America did come in, it was on a direct personal representation of the President, at the instigation of American bankers, who felt that they had been left out of a good thing. The plain fact is that China has never had a chance of solving her great problems alone. In developing the country by railways, she has been bound to have recourse to other nations for the money, and stipulations have been made before the loan, has been made, which have bound her for ever afterwards. One section has to be under the control of one nation, another under the control of another nation. Material of a certain kind has to be purchased in one market. The lines have to run to suit the concessions of various nationalities. The foundation of the whole matter, of course, is that China is a debtor-slave to her creditors. They have dictated the constitution of her Customs, and the destination of her revenue to a considerable extent. They have fixed the amount of the Customs on goods that are to be imported into China, and no alteration can be made without the consent of the Powers. They have sought for themselves privileges that will enable them to defeat, commercially, their rivals, and when plans have failed, they have sought to have them supported by their respective Governments. From a commercial point of view that may tie all right, but it is ridiculous to talk in one breath about China being free to solve her great problems, and in the next breath to say we will insist on certain conditions being observed, even in the internal development of the country itself. Thus is the opinion of the *Singapore Free Press* which is far enough away from China to take a perspective view of the question and yet sufficiently interested to attend the doings of the Powers in China with interest untinged by personal considerations. Our contemporary adds that the position is becoming less tolerable than ever, because the people of China are awaking to the fact that their country—their Empire, rather, because China is no more a country than India—is might be entirely self-contained. It has natural wealth in mines and agricultural lands; its people are industrious and numerous; its communications have been sufficient for thousands of years, and as regards the water-ways could hardly be improved on. The knowledge and education necessary to utilise these great natural advantages, better government, and official incorruptibility are the qualities needed most of all for China. These, however, are not the things that the most clamant of the Powers desire to give them at all. They seek to impart knowledge, truly, but only as a means to religious conversion, or to increase the standard of living, so that the new Chinaman shall be a better customer for their manufactures, or be able to sell them things cheaper. Better government is needed, not for the benefit of China, but to give security for foreign subjects and for foreign money. These are hard sayings but it is difficult to refute them and it is because the Chinese are coming to recognize that they must retain a portion of their power to themselves that we are all becoming the bosom friends of the Middle Kingdom. Why is it that America is sending on a purely business man to represent her interest instead of one who has been trained in the higher arts like such men as Mr. Whitelaw Reid and his predecessors who have been appointed to the Court of St. James? It is simply because America wants a commercial agent at Peking, a "drummer" in fact to represent not the great Republic so much as the great financiers. There is a wonderful article in a New York paper we are told which begins "Add an inch to every shill tail in China and our Southern States could export 24 million more bales of cotton to the Orient every year." Teach China the use of telephones and by 1930 she will have 400,000, which will mean an expenditure with us of a thousand million dollars." We do not propose to enter into the vexed questions as to whether the Chinese would be better off for having long-tailed shirts, or telephones, but at all events to look upon the Chinese merely as calliope buyers, to put one's self outside the pale of those who wish well to the Chinese Empire and to Chinamen. In conclusion we believe with our contemporary—and many Americans will

hold the same view, that: "To talk about being determined to get a share in what is going will not help to clear away the difficulties and is not compatible with the dignity of the representative of a great nation that claims to be China's friend."

EVENING CONTINUATION CLASSES IN HONGKONG.

(5th October.)

The evening classes provided by the Hongkong Technical Institute will re-open to-morrow and if all the anticipations of those connected with the scheme are realised there will be a satisfactory inducement of students. It is two or three years now since these classes were inaugurated, with a flourish of trumpets, at the instance of Sir Matthew Nathan. We were going to have the Colony flooded with engineers, theoretical and practical, and we were to make our sister colonies so mad with jealousy at our educational facilities that they would not merely turn green with envy but hide their shrivelled heads in impotent despair. Well, the years have passed and it may be due to some form of myopia with which we are unhappily afflicted, but we cannot discern any wonderful development in the educational tone of the Colony. It may be that the larger employers of labour, those who can speak with authority on such matters, can perceive the leavening influence exercised by the Hongkong Technical Institute, but they certainly do not come forward to say so. We do not for a moment doubt that the Institute is prepared to fulfil the objects for which it was called into existence. Unfortunately, so far as we can make out, it has not obtained the material necessary to operate upon, and that being so it is apt to be shoved into a back seat unless something is done to popularise the scheme. In cities in Great Britain having a population equal to that comprised in the Colony of Hongkong there is no great necessity for the public bodies to commend evening classes to the attention of employers, parents or students. Self-interest is so powerful an incentive that the average youth who is not absolutely ignorant of the value of education is himself the stoutest supporter of these evening classes and it needs no argument on the part of his seniors and mentors to induce him to continue his studies. We are all so amazingly clever in these days of universal education that unless we devote at least a minimum of extra time to the advancement of those particular studies which are intended to benefit us in the future we have little chance of success. And that fact is so drummed into the heads of children in the mother-country that it is recognised as an axiom. In the Crown Colonies, however, life is taken more easily; it is a case of *festina lente* all the time, and the result is seen in the case of the classes held under the auspices of the Hongkong Technical Institute, at which only a few scholars in proportion to the population seek to advance their knowledge. In a place like Newcastle, which has not nearly the population of Hongkong, the Institute classes would be flooded with applicants for admission. And they would pay their fees too, many of them out of the scanty pocket money they get after contributing their apprentices wages towards the good of the household. Of course they might have to go without silver watches and fancy raiment, but these would come in time and be all the more appreciated because they had been earned by hard toil combined with honest and plucky endeavour. Why is it then that those for whom these continuation classes in Hongkong are intended stand aloof? It is that the charms of a ridiculous cinematograph show, whose pictures are apt to outrage common sense and not infrequently a direct temptation to indulge in the low and mischievous, are so inspiring that they absorb the interests of the young? Or is it really because parents and guardians do not value the power which only education can confer? There may be another reason—poverty, but surely a youth eager to make his way in the world could find a way to earn the \$6 which would pay his term fees, without unduly reducing his time for legitimate recreation. If we thought that there was a real desire to benefit by the opportunities afforded at the Hongkong Technical Institute, we should not say a word about the \$22.605 which the Colony allocates towards the maintenance of the classes but if those directly interested fail to pluck the grapes from the vine then it will be a question for the Government to consider whether it is wise to continue throwing away this money. The problem would perhaps be solved if some of the managers of the big works in Hongkong were to say a word in season to apprentices under their control, but managers and men are so excited over the prospect of dwindling dividends and the wrath of shareholders that they have no time to give to such prosaic matters as a boy's career. One other matter might be mentioned and that is with reference to the hours at which these evening classes are held. Most of them begin at 6 p.m. and the latest hour at which the majority of the classes are closed is 8 p.m. We will enumerate the exceptions: the class in machine drawing ends at 9.45 p.m. and it is held only once a week; the class in sanitation ends at 9.45 p.m. and it is only held once a week; one of the classes in mathematics closes at 10 p.m. and it is only held on Wednesdays. Now it has been urged that youths, who have just left school and entered business life should not attend these classes because they would be kept out late at night. What sort of youths are they who will go in for higher mathematics, machine drawing and sanitation? They are not likely to be classed as chickens unable to look after themselves. And who will say that the "children" who

have pined out of the day schools are not to be trusted in the main streets after 8 p.m.? The fact is that those who hunt around for such arguments are looking for the thing that is not. We trust that when the evening classes open at the Institute to-morrow evidence will be afforded that the session is likely to prove a profitable one, not merely to the students but to the Institute itself.

ALLEGED GRIEVANCES OF SANITARY OFFICIALS.

Somebody on the Sanitary Board or connected with the Sanitary Department has been exercising his wits again with the result that the staff, the solid, solemn and dignified inspectors are again provided with a grievance, in fact with a couple of grievances, if not more. Now we think it very unfair that this servicable body of men who go about their duties in the most unobtrusive way should be burdened with sorrows, but if the tales we are told be true then it will be acknowledged that they have at least got matter for lively conversation. It is true that the alleged grievance is only a rumour so far as we are concerned, but we are led to believe that the rumour takes the form of a type-written sheet of instructions, which we have not even although it is not supposed to be private. In the first place, then, the ukase has gone forth that sanitary inspectors on duty must not smoke in the Central District or perhaps it is the Central Office. The distinction is of no great importance. What we are concerned with is the liberty of the subject. Why are sanitary inspectors to be prevented from smoking in the public street or in the private office, at home, or abroad? It may be that they smoke the common cutty, but what is more characteristic of the English working man than the well-coloured cutty, carried upside down for preference? Or it may be that they go in for cigars, which should be restricted to the use of their masters, if such class exist. We read recently of a certain English landlord who issued an order that his tenants in writing to him should start "Sir Baronet," because every Tom, Dick and Harry was addressed as "Dear Sir." Well, it is conceivable that some gentleman of position in the sanitary line holds much the same idea, that as he smokes cigars the inspectors should be compelled to go without a smoke at all. There are people who object to their fellows walking about blowing fire and smoke out of their mouths and nostrils like another Puffing Billy, but we have it on excellent authority that "The man who smokes thinks like a sage and acts like a Samaritan." We do not suppose that the decrees refer to the impudent cigarette for no self-respecting sanitary inspector would descend to such foolishness. Now what is to be done? This is really worse than the closing of the opium divans. The result of that, we have been told on supreme authority which we don't believe in, is that the smokers have been driven to their homes and now their wives and children have caught the infection and babes not yet able to sing the doh, ray, me, fai of Chinese intonation gurgled and bluster and raved themselves into convulsions all for a whiff of the opium pipe. Orphaned found at street corners are bewailing the loss of their morning draw just as the Scotsman cannot do without his morning drag, and in fact a truly pitiable state of affairs had been brought about. Are we to see a somewhat similar state of affairs brought about by the thoughtless action of some person or persons unknown at the Sanitary Office? Are we to see the wives and grandmothers of the sanitary inspectors giving up to the strange delights of the pipe that cheers but only makes some people sick? While small boys hobble round alleys to pour out their woes in tangible fashion, sweating they still never again touch the vile weed? We hope not, but it is not curious that the Hongkong Government should be taken up with plants whose uses are not in a way dissimilar. If we only had a Lajdlov or a Theodore Taylor out here we would have the fine of our lives "at this present." Let the Sanitary heads think what subtleties and clandestine habits they are implanting in the staff by withdrawing from them this solace of a bitter, strenuous and lonely life. If they intend to drive the respected staff to chewing tobacco let them first provide the necessary cuspidors, but we hold that the egg would be worse than the beginning. Another terrible grievance is that there is a proposal in the air to put the sanitary officials into uniform—padded cap, braided jacket and so forth. But we thought that the sanitary inspectors already did wear uniform. Perhaps the idea is to compel them to wear it. But that is a ticklish question with which we have no intention of dealing.

HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE AS TRADE CENTRES.

(6th October.)

By a rather interesting method of reasoning one of our Singapore contemporaries regards the opening of the new port of Fishguard to the Atlantic passenger trade as bearing some relation to what the future holds in store for Singapore. The writer is not very inspiring in his views and possibly the fact that the article appears in a Saturday's issue, after perhaps a long and weary week, explains the real reason of his evident despondency at the fact that the port is no longer a distributing centre but a mere place of call. As the writer says: "Within the last twenty years we have seen the character of our port change, from being the centre of the coasting trade to a mere

calling place for through steamers. The wares that used to come here for distribution to the surrounding countries, and the produce from those countries, are going more and more in bulk direct to and from these developing ports, leaving us with far less local trade but with far more through shipping trade. The process is a natural one and there seems no reason for supposing that it will cease. Some local trade we shall always have, but it has ceased to be, as regards shipping, the chief feature. On the other hand we lie well situated for all the trade routes of the East. Manufacturing Japan and the United States to the north-east, consuming and manufacturing India on the north-west, and to the south-west who can foresee what the future of the South African Union will bring forth? Australia to the south-east, with possibilities; Java with its teeming millions at our door; China with its hundreds of millions of consumers now, and in the future also manufacturers." The picture drawn by our Southern contemporary is not too fanciful, but what precise advantage it is for a port to lose its local trade and gain a passing call from visiting steamers we fail to understand. After all, if the local trade is falling that would seem to indicate that the overseas trade is decreasing and that the important distributing trade is vanishing. These are not pleasant things to suggest but the author of the article seems to find some comfort in them. To quote again: "Our local trade and production and export pale into insignificance by the side of the across-seas trade that will have to pass our doors. It is our business to see that the door is open and inviting and with us prepared to serve at once, and willingly, all comers. If the Gate of the East is to maintain its position it must be always open, its guardians always on the alert. Already, conditions have largely changed, and the leisurely dallying with business that belittled a terminus is no longer possible. As a junction, through which so much trade will go, some of it without stopping even, life will be more strenuous. The burden of traffic will be vastly heavier; and will need more attention to see that none of it is lost. This prospect, it seems to us, is the justification for the money we are spending on our harbour works, wharves and docks, and not an insignificant increase to the local trade." Of course the writer may be correct in the view that it is important to provide facilities for vessels, some of which do not even stop at the port, but we fail to see his point. What we should regard as the great desideratum is to bolster up local trade, in other words the trade between adjoining ports so that the great lines in their own interests will be obliged to stop at the central port of collection and distribution. A round-the-world vessel with a cargo of goods for China, Japan and America cannot leave much profit behind even if it does stop at Singapore to coal, but the vessel which visits a port in order to deposit cargo intended for adjacent countries, and embark goods which have accumulated at the natural entrepot is both directly and indirectly bringing money to the Colony and, not only that, but it is also contributing towards its material advancement and importance. It is for that and other reasons that we occasionally regard with misgiving the perceptible movement going on around Hongkong, by which the real character of this port may ultimately be completely altered. Already we are in a fair way to lose a considerable portion of our direct trade with Manila by the operation of the new American tariff which declares that American and Philippine goods must pass between the two places—San Francisco and Manila—in one bottom and, if we are not mistaken, without an intermediate call at any foreign port. We know already that next year or the year after that whatever interisland trade British shipping companies may have enjoyed in the Philippine Islands will be restricted to vessels flying the American flag. And so the tale runs on, that the Philippine Islands are to be made a close preserve for American capital. No doubt America is perfectly right in the attitude she has adopted in this respect. She has spent enormous sums on the Islands without reaping a dollar's worth reward. Money has been sunk there by the hundreds of thousands and there it will stick; while the Filipino patriot keeps on blustering and howling for salaries sufficient to keep himself, his relatives and his retinue of kettle-drummers in indolence, and aloof. But the fact that it is the object of America to keep her "fin fish gulls for her sea maws" bodes bad for the shipping trade of Hongkong. Then there is Canton, whose strenuous inhabitants are seeking to make the capital of South China the real distributing port of the Empire. Steamers visit Canton without thinking of giving Hongkong a call, and once the delta is dredged so that deep sea vessels can make their way up without danger or hindrance either to Canton or Whampoa, and the grand trunk railway from Canton to Peking via Hankow is in full working order, and adequate facilities for the landing and storing of goods are provided—what then? Well, we are afraid that Hongkong will have to bear the brunt. But why despair? Let us sing praises of praise and emulate Singapore which regards Japan, the United States and China in the East; India and Europe in the West; Java, Sumatra and Australasia in the South; and Siam, Malaya and Siberia in the North as her subscribing agents of commerce. There is no knowing when something may turn up, something just as satisfactory as the tenders for the Opium Farm.

It is proposed by the Chinese Government to appoint a special high commissioner to purchase man-of-war, who shall be taken from the Navy Department.

Last Night's Gale.

WEATHER BOUND EXCURSIONISTS.

THE "HONGKONG" AT MALACCA.

The popularity of the week-end excursion to Macao was considerably enhanced yesterday when it was announced that the queen of the river fleet was doing the journey to Macao. Accordingly, quite two hundred European passengers including many ladies flocked on board the Macao-bound steamer before the hour of departure notwithstanding that the red typhoon signal had been hoisted indicating bad weather in the vicinity of Hongkong.

At 9 a.m. sharp the *Hongkong* cast off her moorings and was soon out in the stream ploughing her way to Macao. Capt. Thomas chose the inner passage and gave his patrons a delightful run of a little over three hours, landing them at Macao soon after 12.15 p.m. The passengers disembarked at Macao in less than no time. Some made a bee-line to the famous Inland; others rode to the Macao Hotel; and not a few wended their way to the residences of friends whom it was their purpose to visit.

In the course of the day the yard-arm of the flagstaff on the Gula heights ran up the typhoon signal and it was rumoured that the Hongkong office had advised the skipper of the *Hongkong* by telegram to disembark his passengers upon arrival at Hongkong and then, at once, make for shelter. Whether the report was correct or not, was of little consequence, but away long before the scheduled hour of departure for Hongkong a good few of the excursionists had snuggled themselves on board contemplating a quick dash to Hongkong which they hoped to do before midnight. Towards 7 p.m. the returning voyagers began to disembark, and the report of the typhoon impending had weathered off the more timid ones, many of whom left the ship to return ashore.

Promptly at seven o'clock the *Hongkong* cast off, and most of those on board felt assured that they were starting back to Hongkong. A steady-falling barometer, however, and the equally nature of the winds brooded ill and, experienced skipper that he is, Capt. Thomas was not going to accept any risks with his charge and the steamer shaped for shelter at Malacca and thither the vessel proceeded and anchored for the night. Two anchors—one forward and another astern—were let go and all was made ready for the vessel to ride the storm in perfect safety if, perchance, one should overtake her in the evening. At 8.35 p.m. the *Hongkong* was safely at anchor.

As on all such occasions there will always be found those who are ever willing to growl and claim to know what a ship captain ought to do and what he should not do. There was a subdued suggestion, by a number of the excursionists, that the captain should have proceeded to Macao and thence to Hongkong, but the captain was too wise to be so easily misled. He was gently but firmly told that he would receive scant courtesy if he had the impudence to lay down the law on board a steamer.

The rest of the evening was given up to making the best of an unforeseen situation. Those who have had a previous experience of the predicament saw to being provided with a comfortable meal and refreshments till the morning. Others who little thought of the limited stock of the ship's commissariat trusted to luck and had to pay the penalty of their own improvidence. By 11 p.m. the bar was depleted of its entire stock and a clamorous, thirsty crowd had to be unceremoniously told that "no drinks could be had for love or money."

Not even Adam's ale was available on board—and this was surely an exaggeration—and the short supply that was left had to be zealously husbanded for the maternal coffee this morning. One disappointed excursionist wanted to know if it was because of the liquor import duty that the price of coffee had also gone up, since he had to pay forty cents for a single cup. This is, however, by the way. All are unanimous in their praise of the ship's company's urbanity and ready willingness to please when all, without distinction, had to make the best of a slight inconvenience.

After the wretched hour of midnight the greater majority of the excursionists began seeking repose in the arms of Morpheus and in the absence of a sufficiency of bunk and settees for the big crowd on board the deck offered just an alluring invitation to the wearied ones and long before the hour of dawn when the ship's anchors were weighed for the return journey the holiday-makers were sleeping the sleep of the just. At five o'clock, this morning the *Hongkong* was steaming back for Hongkong and was made fast to the wharf at this end before 9 a.m. If slightly inconvenient, the experience of the excursionists was, nevertheless, a novel one.

In the course of the forenoon to-day the following *Express* was issued from the office of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.:

"HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
"Owing to the inclement weather there will be no afternoon steamer to or from Macao to-day."

"VESSELS IN SHELTER.
All the river steamers which postponed their departure for Canton until this afternoon. Quite a number sought shelter behind Stonecutters and Lai-chi-ko Bay, while at Kowloon Bay no less than a dozen coasting steamers were at anchor in readiness to meet the storm which, happily, gave Hongkong a wide berth on this occasion.

HARBOUR DESERTED.
The harbour was practically deserted by shipping yesterday afternoon. With the exception of the warships in port and a few steam launches, no other sign of Hongkong's tremendous shipping was visible on account of the threatening typhoon. All the sampans had cleared for shelter, but a few merchantmen were seen riding at anchor.

EARLY CAPTURE AT WEST POINT.
WOULD-BE THIEF SENT TO GAOL.

In the early hours of this morning, a smart capture was effected by the master of a godown in Lai O Lau, West Point. It seems that shortly after two o'clock this morning, when most of the neighbours were sound asleep, a Chinaman gained access to a godown where richies are stored with the object of pilfering the rubber tyres from the wheels. Unfortunately, the thief did not exercise sufficient caution, with the result that he clumsily stumbled over some object, which had the effect of awakening the master of the godown from the direction of the staircase, he repaired thither and saw through an aperture in the staircase the thief engaged at his work. Before the man was satisfied that he had annexed a sufficient quantity of tyres, he was promptly seized by the master of the godown, who made a bee-line for No. 7 Police Station with his capture, and at the Magistrate's court this morning the man was given six weeks' hard labour and six hours' flogging.

JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

INVITATION TO HONGKONG TO PARTICIPATE.

At the last monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, the following letters were considered:

Colonial Secretary's Office,
14th September, 1900.
Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 1st of last July, I am directed to transmit for the information of your Chamber the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Kiraly dated the 19th ultimo.—I am, &c.,
(Sgd.) C. CLEMENTY,
(for Colonial Secretary.)
The Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce.

August 12th, 1900.
Sir,—In continuation of my previous correspondence, I do myself the honour to inform you that since my last communication the proposal to hold a Japanese Exhibition at the "White City" Shepherd's Bush, next year has met with unqualified approval from all classes both in this country and Japan.

His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur of Connaught, has accepted the position of honorary president of the Exhibition, and in view of His Royal Highness' historical Garter Mission to Japan three years ago no conjunction could be happier.

The Duke of Norfolk—the premier Duke and Earl Marshall of England—has agreed to act as president, and the Duke of Devonshire, with characteristic solicitude for everything that makes for the extension of British trade and with keen appreciation of our Allies in the Far East, sent to His Royal Highness, who presided at the inaugural banquet of the Exhibition, the following message:—

"I understand you will preside this evening at a dinner given in connection with the proposed Anglo-Japanese Exhibition next year. International Exhibitions in these days largely depend on private support, and I hope that the Japanese and British people will come forward and promote an undertaking which has for its object an increase in the commercial prosperity of both countries and uniting still closer the bonds of fellowship which already exist between them."

His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, also sent a telegram as follows:—
"I take advantage of the occasion to tender my congratulations to Your Royal Highness and to those who join you in celebrating the institution of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, and to express my sincere wishes for the complete success of the undertaking."

His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador on this occasion also felt confident that the Exhibition would confirm the friendly sentiments and would greatly help the commercial relations between the two countries, and spoke of the intense interest taken in the Exhibition by the people of Japan and of the large sum of money voted for it by the Imperial Diet.

The Lord Mayor of London pledged his official and personal support and expressed the conviction that nowhere would more real interest be taken in the Exhibition than in the ancient City of London. The full support of the London Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom is also assured.

The exhibition is an exceptionally exquisite and unique character of the exhibition is sure to attract millions of people not only from Japan and the United Kingdom, but also from Europe and the other Continents, thus helping to increase the commerce between the British and Japanese Empires, which alone will take part in the Exhibition.

It is hoped that the British Colonies, many of which have at the present time large commercial relations capable of indefinite increase with Japan—and are geographically in close proximity to the Empire—will take care that the contributions to this Exhibition are worthy of the dignity and importance, both politically and commercially.

The exhibition will have the advantage of the beautiful and substantial buildings, already known to millions of people, which have made the "White City" so famous in connection with the Franco-British Exhibition, and it only remains for the Governments and Manufacturers of the Empire to produce a series of exhibits which will worthily compare with those already promised by Japan, and to translate into reality the hope expressed by His Majesty King Edward, that increased commercial prosperity and closer bonds of friendship will result.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) CHARLES J. KIRALY,
His Excellency
THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

The following acknowledgment was sent to Government:—
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
13th September, 1900.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date (No. 4257/1900) covering a copy of a letter from Mr. Kiraly, agent the Japan-British Exhibition, and to thank you on behalf of my Committee for your courtesy in forwarding the same for their information.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson,
Colonial Secretary.

Letter from the Secretary of the Japan-British Exhibition:—
Shepherd's Bush, London, W.,
August 10th, 1900.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that arrangements have been completed for the holding of a Japanese-British Exhibition, under the auspices of the Imperial Japanese Government at the Great White City, Shepherd's Bush, next year, commencing on May 3rd, 1910, and remaining open for about six months.

I beg to enclose herewith some particulars of the Exhibition, and I shall be glad if you will kindly assist in making this fact known through the numerous commercial associations of your district and in any announcements, bulletins, &c., that may be issued from time to time. We shall be obliged if you will kindly favour us with the names of individuals and bodies with whom it would be advisable to communicate, in the furtherance of this object.

If you will honour the Exhibition by associating yourself with it in some way, it will be fully appreciated.—I am, &c.,
(Sgd.) CHARLES J. KIRALY,
The President,
General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong.

The following acknowledgment was sent to the Secretary of the Japan-British Exhibition:—
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
13th September, 1900.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of 10th August last and to state that the contents thereof are receiving the attention of my Committee.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Charles J. Kiraly, Esq.,
Secretary, Japan-British Exhibition,
Shepherd's Bush,
London, W.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE OUTLOOK.

Those who earnestly gaze upon the commercial horizon so far see no sign of a revival of the Colony's prosperity which is so much yearned for in business circles. Prominent local merchants have tried to convince us that the keen trade depression would give way to a period of prosperity, but we are still waiting for the long-expected turn of the tide. Reference to the unimproving condition of trade has come to be regarded as the meetings held at company meetings and the meetings held at the other day proved no exception to the rule. The unsatisfactory condition of trade, which has now been prevailing for the last three years, is most keenly felt by the shipping section of the Colony's business—which, after all, is Hongkong's mainstay—and the only commercial organization which would seem to be free from the effects of the depression is the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Corporation, which has been paying handsome dividends in spite of the restrictive factors at present obtaining.

LORD KITCHENER'S VISIT.
It is not every day that the Colony is afforded an opportunity of seeing upon a field-march, and to when Lord Kitchener set foot the other day on Blake Pier, everybody who could slip away for the nonce from their respective vocations hurried to the landing-stage to obtain a fleeting glimpse of the famous soldier who had gone through more than one tough campaign and who had known the stern realities of war. The unassuming and unostentatious nature of the man precluded the possibility of a popular demonstration, but nothing could have pleased K. more than the delightful informality of his visit. He did not make himself the terror of local residents, as his presence here was purely in his private capacity, but had it been otherwise, it would have been decidedly interesting to know to what extent our citizen soldiers are the useful unit they are popularly supposed to be. As it was, there was no bare of trumpets to announce the arrival of the great soldier and administrator and he left as quietly as he came. Honour to whom honour is due.

THE OPIUM FARM.
Prior to the publication of the Opium Farm tenders, the general public have looked forward to the presentation of the Estimates with an interest mingled with serious misgivings, but the outcome of Thursday's proceedings at the Colonial Secretary's Office in connection with the letting of the new Opium Farm should tend to dissipate the fears of the community as to the readiness of the Government not to bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, it is an almost foregone conclusion that the sole monopoly of preparing and selling the opium in the Colony will be awarded to one of the bidders, in which case the deficit in the Colony's revenue will be much smaller than was expected. This fact should make the Colonial Treasurer shake hands with himself. All's well that ends well.

HOUSEHOLDERS BEWARE.
Whether the approach of winter is responsible for a spate of petty thefts cannot be vouched for with any degree of certainty, but with the advent of the cold season, and, incidentally, the Chinese New Year, there is an unexplainable tendency for larcenies, especially of clothing, to be on the increase. A casual visitor to the Magistracy the other day must have been struck with the number of larcenies appearing before the magistrate's ken and in each case sentences were meted out to the offenders. When the nimbleness of the thieving fraternity and their capacity for converting a draught into a ladder are taken into consideration, householders would do well to guard themselves against the local Bill Sikes. The Hongkong characters are no victims of kleptomania but are the second editions of the man from Home, with advanced theories of the division of wealth. Perhaps, by way of diversion, local lovers of peace might with profit visit "T'wain's" jocos for burglars. The only tip is a celestial capacity to apprehend.

A BLOW TO THE SUFFRAGETTES.

The unscrupulous methods of the band of women in England known as the "Suffragettes" have been severely denounced by Miss Marie Corbett. This latest blow to the cause has been the outcome of their own misguided enthusiasm. It appears that some time ago, a number of suffragist missionaries, carried away with their zeal, claimed the famous novelist as a convert to their cause despite her literary attacks on the movement. This "unqualified falsehood," as the author of "The Soul of Lillith" herself put it, was met by an audience at a suffragist meeting subsequently held in North Wales with groans and a voice was heard to cry out "Poor creature." This aroused the wrath of England's foremost lady novelist and she replied, "I would say that she were to join in the movement at the present time. This aloofness on the part of an eminent member of their sex from their cause must have come as a thunder-bolt to the band of enthusiasts who count among their number Countesses and other illustrious members of Society. Exchanges from home bring news of interesting developments in connection with the movement but judging from the mere handful of women who are seeking to revolutionize the suffrage system by such means as storming the House of Commons and horse-whipping the London bobbies, the cause would appear to be doomed.

CASUAL CRITIC.
A CARELESS COXSAIN.
INQUIRY AT THE MARINE COURT.

In the Marine Court, last Monday, before Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.M., Acting Harbour Master, Mr. E. Osborne, Secretary of the Star Ferry Company, Limited, proceeded against the master of the steam-launch *Sin Tai Koo* for failing to observe the rules of the road on the last instant.

Mr. Osborne stated that shortly after 9 a.m. on the 1st instant the *Southern Star* left the Hongkong Ferry Wharf for Kowloon, when the *Sin Tai Koo* was coming along the wharf, and as the two boats neared to alter their course to port and both boats closed, the *Southern Star* altered her course to stern and blew one blast to avoid immediate collision. The *Sin Tai Koo* went full speed astern and it was noticed by witness that a small boy was steering. The launcher got within twenty yards of each other owing to the careless navigation on the part of the coxswain of the *Sin Tai Koo*.

The coxswain of the *Sin Tai Koo* also gave evidence.

The Court held the coxswain of the *Sin Tai Koo* to blame for incurring the risk of a collision with the *Southern Star* by not altering his course to stern in sufficient time, and by trying to pass ahead of the ferry, and imposed a fine of \$5 and further ordered the coxswain's examination before the return of his certificate. The coxswain later in the day passed his examination.

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

STEAM-WHISTLE REGULATIONS.

REVISION URGED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following correspondence was considered at the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce held on the 23rd ult.:

1, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 11th August, 1900.
Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant.

We have always understood from captains of ships, and generally, that the whistling regulations as originally framed worked quite satisfactorily. They are as follows:—
"No steamship when at anchor near or lying off the wharf, or when moored to or waiting at any wharf or landing place, shall use the steam whistle, nor shall such steamship, when under way, use the steam whistle, except for the purpose of giving necessary notice of her approach towards any other vessel."

No steamship when entering or leaving the harbour, or when at anchor therein, shall use her steam whistle, except for the purpose of navigation or to avoid collision. The use of such steam whistle for any other purpose is hereby prohibited.

It will be found in Table "M" of the Schedule to the Ordinance as it was originally enacted.

We would recommend that the shipping members of your committee make inquiries of their captains as to whether the regulations as quoted above are not satisfactory, or whether they would suggest any amendments. It will probably be clear to your committee that it is the views of the captains themselves which are really important on a point like this.—We have, &c.,
(Sgd.) DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON.
E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Secretary, Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

The following acknowledgment was sent to Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon:—
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
12th August, 1900.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11th August, 1900, and of your letter of the 7th inst. on the subject of the blowing of steam whistles in the harbour and to state that the contents thereof have been brought to the attention of my committee.—I am, &c.,
(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon.

The following letter was addressed to the Government:—
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong 29th September, 1900.

Sir,—I am directed by my committee to address you on the subject of Regulation No. 21 of Table "M" of the Merchant Shipping Code of 1905. In so far as it was Yuan Shih-kai who was the principal negotiator of that compact, which he kept secret from a critical world, his presence would be thought of and might possibly be desired, during the subsequent negotiations of this year. It is probable that on account of the recall of Yuan Shih-kai any other matter that the recall of Yuan Shih-kai has been proposed and that a show of sound reason could be found for the suggestion that has been made to the Prince Regent.

What is the real feeling or THE WISH OF THE PRINCE REGENT concerning Yuan Shih-kai, it would be hard for anyone to imagine. That he is placed in an awkward position in being required to admit the suggestion and to make a decision pro or con, will be recognized by all. That the Prince Regent actuated in dismissing Yuan Shih-kai by a desire to revenge himself for the sake of his brother, and to the Prince Regent, appears beyond dispute, and to his Highness' way of thinking, no doubt, such a course of action was fully justified by the part that Yuan played in the coup d'état of 1908. Ability, administrative capacity, energy and will power, grasp of a constitutional system of government, and familiarity with foreign questions, together with the desirable inclination to make up his mind and to dispatch business—all this is acknowledged with reference to Yuan Shih-kai; but the thought that will doubtless weigh with the Prince Regent is whether, in view of the past, he will be able to trust him in the future. The Prince Regent would be loyal to the Emperor of the Empire cannot be doubted; and if the Prince Regent has any measure of understanding in him, that is the consideration that will carry the day. For the Chinese to turn about-face, and to meet as friends after offence to each other, is a qualification that must be born in a man not made. For the Prince Regent, however, to restore one who has been dismissed and even to take him into closer confidence, is quite possible. Yuan Shih-kai was merely allowed to return home to nurse a crippled foot; why not welcome him back, if his return to the harbour were native born of the approach of a steamer is an absolute necessity, and it is considered that the case would be met by a reversion to the regulations, as originally framed, a copy of which is annexed.

My committee trust that His Excellency the Governor may give this matter his consideration and that he may see his way to make a much needed reform.—I have, &c.,
(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson,
Colonial Secretary.

Regulations Nos. 9 and 10 in Table "M" of the Schedule to the Ordinance as it was originally enacted.

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THE SAI KUNG MURDER.

PRISONER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Further evidence was taken at the Magistrate's last Monday afternoon in the case in which a Chinaman charged with (1) wilful murder, and (2) stabbing with intent to murder. It may be remembered that some time ago, a dispute arose between the alleged murderer's wife and two other women with regard to some property, which the former claimed belonged to her. As a result of the dispute, the woman approached her husband and laid the matter before him. The latter, who appears to have the misfortune of possessing an ill temper, proceeded to the homes of the aggressive parties and an altercation is said to have ensued, when the man is alleged to have savagely attacked one of the women. The knife which the infuriated man used was somewhat similar to a butcher's weapon the blade of which is said to have bent as it entered an artery, causing the woman to bleed to death. Another woman who tried to intervene was fiercely attacked with the same weapon but fortunately escaped with slight injuries.

PRISONER WAS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

There is to be conjectured in a different way. His telegram sent some days ago to Grand Councilor Na Tung, if we may believe the Chinese newspapers, show that he is fully conscious of the difficulties which the Government has encountered since his retirement, hinting that there are due to the incapacity of others, and that he is not at all keen to risk his reputation in the attempt to settle up the difficulties that have arisen. His words are a forewarning of impending calamity. If an Imperial command should come for him to assume office again, he could hardly decline; but to doubt that there will be a fairly clear understanding as to his future power before an Edict is issued. He will not be returning to less power than he had before; he will assure himself of larger freedom of action so much so that the Prince Regent may well hesitate in making a reconciliation, knowing that his own subordination will be embraced in the act of recall. Yuan Shih-kai's great ambition, and it may fairly be added, his great abilities, will not allow him to be less than he was before, with less chance for success; he must have more power, with a reasonable prospect of gaining laurels for brilliant achievement. The decision to be made will have far-reaching results.—J. G. A. Hume.

AGINCOURT LIGHTHOUSE.

DESCRIPTION OF LIGHT.

In a notification of the Harbour Department, the position of the Lighthouse according to Chart No. 23, of the Hydrographical Department is latitude 25° 17' 45" N., longitude 122° 04' 15" E.

The lighthouse is built of brick, round in shape, painted white, height from base to centre of light 70 feet.

The light is visible from all points and flashes once every 15 seconds, but for an arc of 45° from North 45° West magnetic to South 80° West magnetic, the light being intercepted by high land, cannot be guaranteed when approached within a distance of less than two nautical miles.

Bearings are from seaward toward the light. The light is 864,000 candle power and 480 feet above sea level; its radius of visibility on a clear night is 30 nautical miles.

During fog, if an approaching vessel sounds fog signals two cannon shots will be fired from the lighthouse, at an interval of two minutes; if the vessel continues to sound fog signals alarm shots will be fired at intervals of five minutes.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

There is a romantic tinge in the persistent rumour that the ex-Grand Councilor, Yuan Shih-kai, is to be recalled to public service. Whether or not this rumour becomes a fact, and the wish of not a few is realized, there is enough to indicate that there is consciousness in Peking of China's great lack of leaders, as well as a desire to roll coming misfortunes and complaints on to the shoulders of another. The suggestion of recall has not emanated from the people or the native Press; it has come, apparently, from the inner circle that surrounds the Throne. Na Tung, Grand Councilor and Wai-wu Minister, seemed to have fathered the idea in approaching the Prince Regent. This is the proper source. The Wai-wu has of late been groping in a devious path and sinking deeper into the slough of despond. The Censorate and the Press have denounced this body as a company of incapables, and have especially cast ridicule on H.E. Liang Tzu-yen, a former but apparently unfinished pupil of Yuan Shih-kai, who has tried to act as President under aggravating and perplexing conditions. As for H.E. Na Tung, he has seen enough in the Wai-wu and the Grand Council to be convinced that help, strength and determination are needed, that a Chinaman rather than a Manchurian should be called into both these official departments, and naturally enough, remembering past events, that it might be worth while to summon Yuan Shih-kai.

PRESENT COMPLICATIONS WITH JAPAN and the recent series of negotiations all lead back to the Peking Convention with Japan of 1905. In so far as it was Yuan Shih-kai who was the principal negotiator of that compact, which he kept secret from a critical world, his presence would be thought of and might possibly be desired, during the subsequent negotiations of this year. It is probable that on account of the recall of Yuan Shih-kai any other matter that the recall of Yuan Shih-kai has been proposed and that a show of sound reason could be found for the suggestion that has been made to the Prince Regent.

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The Opium Farm.

TRIENNIAL MONOPOLY AWARDED.

HO SYNDICATE SECURES THE PRIVILEGE.

The sole privilege of preparing opium and of selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories), prepared opium inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross and of preparing and dealing in dross opium, for three years from the 1st March, 1910, has been awarded to Mr. Ho Shai-kit at a monthly rental of \$98,600, equivalent to \$1,183,200 per annum. The award was made yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Executive Council. The deliberations were, apparently, a prolonged one. On the occasion of the award, the members of the Council were then sitting in camera. At a later hour when the Council had arisen, the Clerk informed the members of our staff that the award would be communicated this morning. When our representative called again in the course of the forenoon, he was kindly given the information already mentioned that the tender of Mr. Ho Shai-kit had been accepted.

On the 30th ult., when the tenders were received and opened by Government, the first announcement to be made to an eager community of taxpayers, desirous of becoming acquainted with the price offered for the opium monopoly, was in the columns of the *Hong Kong Telegraph* the same evening, when it was reported that there had been competition for the privilege resulting in the submission of four closely-approximating tenders as follows:

Ku Yiu-shan, Leung Kiu-sang, and Ng Ming-sau	\$98,750
Ho Shai-kit	98,600
Luk Yau	98,500
She Ying-luk	91,700

The bids represented the payments offered for each month, so that on the basis of the lowest tender, the monopoly was still worth over a million dollars each year to the Colony for the next three years, and this despite the fact that the existing farmers had consented to a reduction in the number of opium smoking was in the Colony, which are subject to immediate extinction in accordance with a deferred programme of suppression to which the Colonial Government had pledged itself to the Secretary of State for the Colonies pursuant to the policy of the Imperial Government in assisting China to exterminate the opium habit within the Middle Kingdom root and branch.

For four days the Government had under its most earnest consideration the four tenders, and although the notification calling for tenders specifically provided that Government was not bound to accept the highest or any tender, it is understood that the merits of each have received very careful thought. Yesterday the Executive Council was called together in solemn conclave to adjudicate on the claims of the tenderers. The meeting was a prolonged one. That they presented some difficulties in order to reach a decision fair to the bidders and in consonance with the interests of the taxpayers, our presentation the other day of the constitution of the four syndicates will have made it clear. The length of yesterday's meeting might, in itself, be accepted as sufficient evidence of the conscientious care devoted to an impartial and unbiased judgment of the bidders' claims. The verdict now announced will be accepted as one entirely in the Colony's best interests.

It may not be unprofitable to indulge in some short considerations of the respective tenders. It will have been seen that the difference between the two highest bids was an amount of only \$150 a month, or \$1,800 a year, representing an aggregate of \$5,400 for the whole of the triennial period when the amount involved as payable to the Treasury would be over three and a half million dollars. Whereas the members of the first-named syndicate are, in relation to the Opium Monopoly of the Colony, so to speak, *de minimis*, their closest competitor, Mr. Ho Shai-kit, the assistant commander in the firm of opium merchants Messrs. E. D. Shai-tong & Co., is reputed to represent Mr. Ho Shai-tong, who, as the guiding spirit of the successful syndicate, has held the opium monopoly for two terms in the past. His partners, in the present instance, are no less than two local millionaires, Mr. Ng Li-hing, the beneficent donor of the \$50,000 contribution to the Hongkong College of Medicine, and Mr. Leung Yau-pao, the proprietor of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. Associated with these gentlemen of means and Mr. Ho Kom-tung is Mr. Lau Chu-pak who may be described as a Chinese gentleman of influence with all his vested interests in Hongkong. The only other member of the Ho Shai-kit syndicate is Mr. Chan Kai-ming, who made need only be mentioned to recall his long standing connection with and intimate knowledge of the opium trade in Hongkong. Mr. Chan has officiated as the efficient secretary of the present farmers for quite a long time.

In the order of their bidding, the Luk Yau syndicate next claimed public attention with their offer of \$96,000 a month, or \$1,152,000 below that of the highest bidder. By a simple arithmetical calculation, it is seen that the present concessionaries offer just about a lakh of dollars less than their competitors for the new grant for the whole period of three years, or in other words, the difference between the first and third tenders is only \$99,000. Having regard to the fact that, in the course of the searching inquiries instituted by representatives of the Hongkong Government last year into the question of the prepared opium trade with special reference to the opium-divans in the Colony, and to the unusual facilities accorded to the Government by the grantees in a ready accessibility to their books and papers, and also to the fact that the members of the syndicate and their responsible officers were willing and obliging witnesses to the deputations of the Government, the Luk Yau claimants had very strong claim, in the consideration of the Executive. Moreover, at a critical period of the opium crisis when in another Colony the Government had had to go through an experience which, fortunately, was not the lot of the Hongkong Government to suffer, the present farmers, not only set up no obstacles in the way of Government in its inquiry into an admittedly difficult problem, but actually, if reports can be relied upon, were the means of considerable assistance to Government in getting at a correct appreciation of the prepared opium trade in Hongkong. The present grantees' defeat, therefore, in failing to obtain the monopoly, will mark the sympathy of the public who will probably find it unimprobable that, in the slender condition of the Colony's purse, sentiment has had to be sacrificed to expediency. At the policy which has determined the granting of the new Farm none can, of course, cavil, and the decision of the advisers of Government will be received with satisfaction.

The last of the four bids—that of Mr. Shi Ying-luk of \$91,000—need not be dealt with at any length. The large disparity between this and the other tenders would *ipso facto* put it out of court altogether, apart from the consideration that he was reported to bid a share in the subsidizing farm and would not probably be again associated with the Luk Yau syndicate had the latter been successful in securing the award yesterday afternoon.

In conclusion, one other comment is permissible in this connection. The various theories that have been advanced in public print to account for the sustained value of the Hongkong Opium Farm are as far wide of their mark as those in the know are hesitant in giving any *raison d'être* for what appears an unaccountable but conjectural circumstance. Suffice it to say that, in the opinion of gentlemen who are closely identified with the trade and speak with authority on the subject and with whom we have had the privilege of discussing the subject on more than one occasion, it is not seriously considered that the death-knell of the opium trade has yet been sounded by a long chain, despite the pious resolutions framed by conferences and commissions and the raileries of a rabid band of self-opinionated missionaries. There are surrounding and self-explanatory circumstances that go to uphold the value of the Hongkong opium farm. Unless, of course, the trend of events is re-shaped there is no reason for misgivings as to the fortuitous circumstances that have operated like the proverbial ill wind to the benefit of Hongkong. Residents may now rest in the comfortable assurance that for the next three years, at any rate, from the 1st March, 1910, the main source of revenue of the Colony will remain unimpaired excepting for a difference which will be more than made up by the scheme of retrenchment that has been adopted and by the cessation of the "extraordinary" public works in the completion of the New Law Courts and the Post Office in about eighteen months hence. The proportion of \$1,183,200 for ten months of the coming year, added to the pro rata rentals of the outgoing monopolists for the months of January and February should provide a sum sufficient to make good nothing under 25% of the Colony's total expenditure for next year, the Colonial Estimates for which cannot be long deferred beyond the present week. Never has Hongkong's budget been looked forward to with keener anticipations, and the Government's speech in presenting it to the Council is awaited with considerable interest.

POPPIE CULTIVATION. With reference to the entire suppression of the opium evil in China, a native report says that the Anti-Opium Commission have decided that plantation of native opium should be reduced year by year and entirely prohibited in the 14th year of Hsian Tung. Beginning from the next year a Government monopoly will be established for opium, which will be gradually reduced, until it is entirely suppressed in the 3rd year of Hsian Tung (1916). The consent of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking will shortly be obtained to this proposal. The Prince Regent is reported to have shown great impatience at the delay of the Commission in reporting on a memorial containing suggestions in regard to opium prohibition, and he accordingly asked more than once for the report. It is also stated that a General has resolved severely to denounce a high Minister who broke off opium smoking, but has since relapsed into the evil habit.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

The following letter appears in *The Times* of September 10:

Sir,—In *The Times* of to-day I read, with great interest, the reference you made, in your leading article, "The Future of China," to the humiliating position to which the Chinese Government have brought themselves in regard to the Anhui Mines. Humiliating, indeed, it is; and I venture, Sir, to submit to you the latest phases of this case which have been a subject of concern for over four years with the Imperial Chinese Government, who have persistently obstructed us in the development of our mines, to the great detriment of China as well as of British interests.

I received a letter dated March 24, from His Majesty's Foreign Office, in which I was informed that if the London and China Syndicate were willing to agree to a compromise agreement on certain lines—

"Lord Li is prepared to guarantee that the Anhui Mines, whose hostility in the past has been to a large extent the cause of the failure of the negotiations hitherto undertaken, will offer no obstruction, and that the Chinese Government will also agree."

In view of this definite undertaking on the part of the Chinese Government, through the Chinese Minister in London, to His Majesty's Government, I proceeded to Peking, and on my arrival, Liang Tun-yen, Vice-President of the Waiwupu, sent Sir Walter Hillier (Adviser to the Chinese Government) to me, with instructions to draw up the proposed agreement in conjunction with myself. This agreement was based on the principle of Anglo-Chinese co-operation, suggested by Lord Li himself, and on completion was placed in the hands of Liang Tun-yen, who himself memorialized the Chinese Government to it.

In the meantime an agitation had been set on foot by certain members of the Anhui Gentry, who, however, to my knowledge, do not represent the people of the district where the mines are situated, and as consequence, presumably, of that agitation, the Throne did not issue the Imperial Decree sanctioning the completion of the agreement. The promise made to His Majesty's Government, on the faith of which I was induced to go out to Peking, was thus violated and the Chinese Government now suggest that the matter shall be settled by the purchase of the concession from the London and China Syndicate, property which is valued at a portion of which a Japanese group was prepared to pay \$1,000,000—namely, for 210,000 out of a total of 500,000 shares.

I have been informed by His Majesty's Foreign Office that the whole matter is under consideration, and in reply to one of the questions asked in the House of Commons on the subject, on August 31 last, Sir Edward Grey stated that, in his opinion, it was a case that ought to be settled by a compromise. We have already proposed one compromise to which we were assured the Chinese Government would agree. If their breach of faith is to be rewarded by demanding further concessions from us, I venture, Sir, to hope that His Majesty's Government, in considering any other compromise will not allow the question of our rights to be made a matter for discussion, in view of the strong attitude taken up by His Majesty's Minister in Peking, Sir John Jordan, in his Note to Prince Ching, President of the Waiwupu, dated June 25, 1900, on the subject of our rights.

All I ask is, Sir, that this strong attitude shall be maintained by His Majesty's Government, and that as, in the face of the Chinese Government's promises the compromise agreement on the basis of co-operation has not been made effective, His Majesty's Government shall insist that, if we are to have a fresh compromise forced upon us, in the shape of a compulsory sale of our property to the Chinese Government, a fair price shall be paid to the London and China Syndicate for the Anhui mining concession. This much, at any rate, we are entitled to demand, and this much the Chinese Government should grant if only to save China from bankruptcy, as a nation, of violating a definite undertaking.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN LISTER KAYE.
25, Manchester Square, W., Sept. 7.

Interport Swimming.

RETURN OF THE SHANGHAI TEAM.

SHANGHAI CAPTAIN ON THE RECENT VISIT.

The team of Shanghai swimmers returned from Hongkong by the Indo-China steamer *Hongkong* yesterday, minus the flag which floated so gallantly when they left for the southern Colony, says the *Shanghai Times* of 2nd inst. The results achieved by the members of the team are well-known; not a single member secured a point for Shanghai except R. W. MacCabe, who won three of the four swimming championships and threw the polo ball further than anyone else.

Fowler, captain of the team, accorded our representative an interview shortly after his return. Naturally he is not overjoyed with the results of the tour, but he accords the fullest measure of praise to the Hongkong swimmers. The trip down, he stated, was good, though owing to a typhoon the ship was delayed for 14 hours at Foochow. The only member of the team to get ill going down was T. E. N. Koser, who was struck with an attack of dizziness and was ill all the time he was in Hongkong. The visitors were met on the steamer's arrival by Messrs. F. Lamont and C. D. Silas, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the Victoria Recreation Club, Hongkong. The conditions which faced the swimmers on their arrival at the bath were somewhat surprising. The take-off platform was about ten feet above the water and this height made a great difference to the visitors, who struck the water with a splash and went deep down, while the Hongkong men, being accustomed to the height, entered the water at a shallow angle and went but a short distance under the surface. The bath was a good one, the bath on which the swimmers turned out was greasy and the top of the board was a good distance above the water; consequently, the Shanghai men, who were accustomed to a rail at each end, were at a disadvantage in this regard and lost on each turn. The captain of the visitors requested that a rail be put down but this request was denied.

The first race set down was the half-mile, with the hundred yards championship later in the day. To this arrangement objection was taken and, eventually, after some discussion, the 100 yds. R. C. was the hundred yards first and the half-mile later. In the hundred yards the best man won. "Humphreys," said Fowler, "is the best man for that distance in the Far East, and the next best man is MacCabe, though Claxton was placed second, but it was only by a touch and during the race both Prince and Claxton were touching MacCabe. It was not intentional, but Humphreys did not swim a straight course and on taking the lead he swam into the centre of the bath, forcing the other competitors over towards the side. Prince held all three over the first two lengths but he was some distance behind when the race was finished. He was so far over that he hardly touched the push-off board when turning for the last lap. On the swimming shown in the hundred yards it would have been a fine race for two lengths between Humphreys and Prince. On the same day there was the high dive. Hongkong appointed one judge and requested me to act as well, but did not appoint a third judge nor a referee. There was a large entry but finally we got them down to three—Souza, Silva and Cooke. I did not say that I considered the Swallow dive was not as good as the ordinary dive. When I was told that the judges must be done, I cannot judge because I do not know local conditions. However, when the diving had concluded I had Cooke (Shanghai) first, but the other judge had Souza first. Had the decision been given for simply neatness in entering the water there would have been many in front of Cooke. In distance he was far and away the best. In the Hongkong papers it was stated that I had disqualified some of the competitors for doing the Swallow dive, but that is not so. I allowed them to continue but in diving they moved their arms to retain their position in the air and that counted against them. The question was referred to a committee and it was decided to award the prize to Souza.

"Although I did not make any fuss about the long plunge, I considered that the usual 60 seconds limit should have been adhered to, but here there was no time limit. It is also customary to have three attempts. There was very little in it, however. The winner did 57 feet and I did 55 feet 2 inches. The height of the dive was against us and the tide also had an unfavourable effect.

"In the quarter-mile race there was a protest against MacCabe. The course was from a launch moored alongside the bath to a buoy 20 yards from shore, round which the competitors had to swim. MacCabe got round first, closely followed by Humphreys, and then, after rounding the buoy Humphreys claimed that MacCabe had committed a foul by diving under the buoy instead of swimming round it. Cooke (Hongkong) agreed with Humphreys and at the conclusion of the race—MacCabe having won, Humphreys lodged a protest. A committee meeting was held, after which I was informed that the protest was withdrawn. The half-mile was an easy win for MacCabe. We were handicapped in the second team race by the absence of J. Wilson, admittedly the third fastest man of the team. He was suffering from diarrhoea, did not appear at the bath and did not play in the polo match. Fortunately, Roser, though palpably ill, participated in the game but he was too greatly handicapped and could not play up to his usual form.

"The water polo match surprised me. We expected Hongkong to play a much better game than they did. T. Wilson was in goal for the first half and stopped many hard shots, but at half time Roser took his place; both lot in two goals. Our weakness in goal, the illness of Roser and the absence of Wilson were our weak points. Jones played a very sound game, but his shooting was weak. MacCabe played well, though he had worn a hair race over the 200 yards course just before. Cooke worked hard but C. W. O. Mayne was not quite fit. We all swallowed a good deal of salt water and it upset us considerably.

"Hongkong had the better swimmers but if they visit Shanghai I think we shall beat them here.

In conclusion Fowler referred to the enthusiastic ovation the member of the team received at the prize-giving, particularly that accorded to MacCabe. The team left with the good wishes of their opponents ringing in their ears; wishes which were heartily reciprocated.

Arrangements for being made to get Hongkong and Shanghai open the same basis with regard to future events. Correspondence has been understood, already been opened and we have no doubt but that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at. It is to be hoped that the rules adopted by the Amateur Swimming Association (London) and the National Diving Association will be adopted by both places.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library for the week ending the 3rd October, 1900, (the Museum was closed for repairs):—

Non-Chinese	377
Chinese	325
Total	702

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank, held on the 10th ultimo at the head office, adopted the following statement as to the disposal of the profit for the last half year, amounting, including surplus brought forward, to Y2,995,848:

To Reserve	Y 400,000
To dividend at rate of 12 1/2 %	1,440,000
Carried forward	1,155,848

Total.....Y2,995,848

In presenting the report and accounts, Baron Takahashi, president of the company, referred to the economic conditions of the country, and noted that the greater part of the anxious enterprises which had sprung from the effect of the slump in trade the year before last had during the year under review been steadily recuperated, and placed once more on a firm footing. The market was still exercising caution, although it was now progressing towards a fair recovery. Considering the slow way in which the period of prosperity was returning in Europe and America, immediate activity in the Japanese market could hardly be hoped for, consequently no marked requirement of money in any grades of enterprise had been seen. In addition the successful flotation of loans coupled with the sale of Government stocks in foreign countries had contributed to the monetary slackness, and banks had difficulty in finding suitable outlets for their surplus money. The total trade during the first half year amounted roughly to Y401,510,000, of which Y187,000,000 represented exports and Y214,510,000 imports. The imports showed a falling off of Y8,480,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year, but the exports had increased by Y13,950,000, making the net increase in the total trade Y25,430,000. The decrease in imports was accounted for chiefly by iron and steel machinery, which must be attributed to the cautious policy adopted by business-men who were engaged in the work of reorganisation; while the increased export was due in some degree to the improvement in the trade with China caused by the comparative recovery of the value of silver, and in another direction to the increased export of raw silk, tea, etc., consequent upon the general economic conditions of Europe and the United States gradually returning to their normal level. There was thus no cause for anxiety in the general tendency of trade. Owing to special circumstances, the business of the Specie Bank had been brisk. It was, however, a matter for regret that the collection of some of the bills discounted in Kobe, Osaka and Port Arthur could not be effected and had had to be written off as bad debts, but the activity of business in other directions had offset this, so that the result was only slightly different from that of the preceding period.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

A RUSSIAN PLAIN.

The following communication, signed "Edward Esersky," appears in a *Vladivostok* contemporary, and is of interest from more than one point of view:

"I have often heard that those in search of work cast longing eyes on Australia and speak of that country as a sort of fabled land, filled with all kinds of good things. As I had some idea of going to Australia and saw no probability of obtaining any information regarding the condition of Russian emigrants there, I decided to apply to our Consul-General at Melbourne, and wrote him accordingly. A day or two ago I received the following reply:—

"Imperial Russian Consul-General, Melbourne, July 17, 1900.

"Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of May 17th last, I beg to inform you that for foreigners, and especially those not knowing the English language, it is difficult to find work of any nature in Australia. None of the reports presenting that the Australian Government is encouraging immigration correspond with the actuality. The dominant party at present are the Socialists, who are extremely antagonistic to any competition, and not only do not encourage immigration, but prevent it by any means. Russians coming here in search of work literally die of hunger and often do not know how to extricate themselves from their difficulties. This is aggravated by the fact that Australians are particularly unfriendly to Russians. In these circumstances I consider it a duty to warn you, in the event of your coming to Australia, that you may meet with a terrible disenchantment.

"CONSUL-GENERAL."

"In thus making known the courteous letter from our Consul-General, I hoped that it might fall into the hands of those who dream of finding better conditions of life in far-off Australia. It may save them from grim want and despair. The attitude of the Socialists towards immigrants is curious. Where are their high-sounding watchwords? 'Proletarians of all countries, unite!' 'Freedom and Equality,' &c."

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP.

CORPS ORDER BY THE COMMANDANT.

The following order has been issued by the Commandant of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps:

Members are requested to notify Officers Commanding their Companies as soon as possible what period they will be able to attend Camp.

All heads of firms have been asked to grant as much leave as possible to volunteers in their employ, so that they may be able to attend Camp, and, if possible, to have their work done.

Members should therefore make applications now, so that in these cases when leave for the whole time cannot be granted, arrangements can be made with the firms to allow some members the first half of the week and others the second half.

It is hoped that all members will attend the first week end. On Monday morning those members who have not leave for whole Camp or first half of week return to Hongkong. Wednesday evening members who have leave for second half of week go out to Camp and on Thursday morning members who have not leave for second half return to Hongkong. On account of a full day's practice on Saturday, 20th, in which all units will participate, all members should endeavour to get leave off Saturday morning, so as to return to Camp on Friday night.

A march will leave Hongkong 5.15 p.m. daily and Kowloon Customs Jetty (25 minutes from Camp) at 8 a.m. so that those members of the Engineer Company who cannot stay in Camp during the day can attend for evening practice on the 20th.

The Artillery practice days are Wednesday 17th, Friday 19th and Saturday 20th. Those members who are unable to obtain leave for consecutive days can still attend two days' gun practice if they can get leave for Wednesday and for Saturday morning.

In addition to the first week and they should come to Camp on Tuesday evening, attend Wednesday's practice, return to Hongkong Thursday morning and come back to Camp Friday evening for the last week end.

INTERNATIONAL WALKING COMPETITION.

SHANGHAI COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A meeting of last year's committee of the International Walking Competition was held at the Russo-Chinese Bank on Thursday evening, 30th ult., to make the preliminary arrangements for this year's event. It was decided that the competition shall take place on Sunday, November 28, on exactly the same lines as last year, entries for teams and individuals to close on Monday, November 22.

The committee will consist of the following:—
Route Committee:—Messrs. P. O'Grady, R. I. Fearon, F. E. Schnorr and Dr. Frosen.
Traffic Committee:—Messrs. A. A. Brady, M. Chapeaux, Col. G. D. Bruce and Capt. Mallet.
Finance and Prizes:—Messrs. C. R. Bennett, R. G. Galtner, Jas. McKie and M. Speedman.
Grand Stand and Refreshments:—Messrs. F. J. Burnett, W. L. Gerrard, J. Nolasco and A. W. Olsen.
Hon. Secretary:—Mr. R. W. Heldon.
Judges:—Sir Pelham Warren, K. C. M. G., Messrs. G. Lanning and A. McLeod.
Timekeeper:—Mr. R. McGregor.
Starter:—Mr. S. W. Pratt.

THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

CHINESE PORK.

In the House of Commons on September 6 Mr. Fell asked Mr. Churchill if any reports had been received by the Government from the Consuls in China respecting the shipments to this country of Chinese pork and the conditions under which it was produced and killed and prepared for shipment.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy asked whether any steps had been taken to ascertain how the pigs whose carcasses had been imported into this country from China had been fed; whether the pig in China, performed the office of street scavenger; whether Mr. Burns, in the interest of the consumer would take steps, by legislation or otherwise, to have the purchasers of pork imported from China made cognisant of the fact that it came from that country.

Mr. Burns: Mr. Churchill has asked me to answer the question addressed to him by Mr. Fell, and in doing so I may be allowed to reply to Mr. O'Shaughnessy. As I stated on Aug. 16, I caused inquiries to be made both of the importers and of the Consul-General at Hankow. The latter reported that the animals exported were entirely different from the ordinary scavenger pig, and were of a special breed on rice, in the valley of the Yangtze. (Laughter.) This agrees with the statements made by the importers. The Consul-General further stated, on the authority of the doctor who inspected the carcasses before shipment, that the killing and general handling of the animals were satisfactory. I have no power to prevent the entry into this country of native carcasses of pigs from any source which, on examination of the port of entry, are found to be sound and free from disease. I doubt whether there would be any advantage, as regards public health, in requiring a declaration as to the country of origin in the case of meat derived from carcasses which have satisfied the requirements of the Foreign Meat and Unsound Food Regulations.

Mr. Rees: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that every pig in the East which is intended for food is always certified as being an exceptionally clean feeder? (Laughter.)

Mr. Burns: I have not been in that portion of the world, but I assume the hon. member, who has had the advantage of speaking with some authority. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Kilbride: Does the British Consul, who certifies that these pigs have been fed on rice, actually see them being fed on rice? (Laughter.)

Mr. Burns: That aspect of the question is certified by the Consul in China.

CHINESE POPPY CULTIVATION.

(7th.) Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Consul-General at Szechuan informed the International Opium Commission that no trustworthy statistics existed as to the acreage under the poppy in China; and whether if so the British Government intended to adhere literally to engagements the fulfilment of which by China, in the absence of trustworthy statistics, could not be ascertained or assumed.

Sir E. Grey (Northumberland, Berwick): We have no information to this effect, but the reports recently received from our Consul-General in China tend to show that the Chinese Government are both energetic and sincere in their attempts to suppress the cultivation of the poppy in China. Full reports of the proceedings of the International Opium Commission are now on the way home and will shortly be laid on the table of the House.

THE LIXIN SYSTEM IN CHINA.

In the House of Commons on the 9th inst., Captain Murray asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Chinese Government had taken any steps to carry out the provisions of Article VIII. of the treaty between Great Britain and China of 1902, relating to the abolition of the *lixin* system in China; and if not, whether their omission to do so was governed by the fact that the engagements referred to in section 14 of Article VIII. had not been entered into by the Powers concerned.

Mr. McKinnon-Wood: The only steps hitherto taken by the Chinese Government, a recent proposal that negotiations for an increase of the Customs tariff in return for the abolition of *lixin* should be entered into with the Powers. In view, however, of the failure of the Chinese Government to carry out other important provisions of the Treaty of 1902, His Majesty's Government are not at present disposed to give this proposal their support; more especially in view of the fact that new *lixin* stations are being established in China, and that foreign trade is being subjected to *lixin* exactions of greater frequency and amount.

CARRIAGE OF CHINESE PORK.

Mr. Fell asked the President of the Board of Trade if the shipment of Chinese pork to London was made in a steamer which received a subsidy from the Government for carrying mails.

Mr. Churchill replied that the consignment alluded to in the question was understood to have been made in the P. and O. steamship *Palermo*. Under the terms of the Post Office contract with the company the Postmaster-General had the right to send mails by all vessels performing any service undertaken by the company for their own purposes. The *Palermo* on the voyage in question was not employed as a mail ship, nor was she likely to be employed.

CHINESE ON THE RAND.

In reply to Mr. Reewick, Colonel Seely said that, according to the latest figures available, there were 5,370 Chinese left on the Witwatersrand on July 31, and 175,855 coloured persons were employed in gold mining in the Transvaal in the month of June. During the quarter ended March 31 the rate of mortality from all causes per 1,000 per annum was: Chinese, 15,959; natives, 35,408. Accommodation for natives, white and families was not, he understood, provided in the compounds. Chinese labourers were offered facilities for bringing their wives and families with them, but except in two cases advantage was not taken of the

MAJ.-GEN. BROADWOOD INTERVIEWED.

OPINION ON THE CHINESE ARMY.

"The greatest drawback to the efficiency of the new Chinese Army, at the present time is in the quality of men, who officer the troops," says Major-General R. G. Broadwood of the British Army. "There is a lack of the military spirit which, while it is being overcome, will hamper the Chinese Government in the development of its new army for a long time to come. The Chinese as a soldier is not the equal of the Japanese as a man."

General Broadwood is in command of the British forces in Southern China, where he has been stationed for two years and a half. He has studied the situation closely, and has had much experience with making soldiers of the dark races, as he has spent most of his life in the service in Africa and China, and has been staying at the Fairmont, but sailed yesterday for the Orient, to resume command of his division, reports the *San Francisco Chronicle* of 15th August.

"The Chinese as a nation are educated to commercialism, and in times past, the army has been held in contempt," said the General yesterday. "For that reason, the best quality of men have not gone into the military service, and it is a problem to-day to secure a better class of men to lead the troops. That is something which I think time will remedy, however, and there is no reason why China cannot in the course of years have as efficient an army as any nation."

"In Japan, the situation is the opposite. To be in the army is held the highest honour, and the Japanese officers are men of the finest stamp. Commercialism has been considered low grade, and the Japanese merchants generally have not been as fine men as the officers."

"The Chinese are hardy and have the possibilities of a good soldier. In Japan every man has to serve his time in the army, as in France and Germany, but in China the central government has taken over the task of raising and controlling the new army, there is no established way of raising troops and the results are unsatisfactory. The viceroys of the provinces are called upon to furnish a certain draft of men, and if they are able to do so they comply. Very often a man is got into the army by compulsory methods, which do not tend to make him an enthusiastic soldier."

"In the work of mustering and maintaining this army China is greatly hampered for funds. The viceroys are called upon to furnish the money, but often they find it hard or impossible to reach the requirement."

"The new Chinese army is much better than the old and is armed with modern weapons. It possesses a fair degree of efficiency, but it is of little value at present except as a policing force. At present it is about 300,000 strong. The old-time land-grabbing expeditions into China will now be much more difficult, and dangerous. Evolutions can be carried out. But China is in no position to become aggressive."

What country she will hold and prevent further encroachments upon her borders. She will be quite content with that. She has no need to take a hand in the Manchurian situation, and certainly would not attempt to force the Japanese or Russians out of there. In the event of another clash between those powers China's attitude would be nothing more active than to protect what interests she has in Manchuria."

Major-General Broadwood bears the distinction of being the youngest officer of his rank in the British service, just as he was the youngest Brigadier at the time he was raised to that rank. He has spent most of his life in active service in the frontier countries of the North-West Frontier, Kitchener in Northern and Southern Sudan. He has been decorated with many medals of honour, and is one of the foremost generals in the service of his King.

MONKEY IN A KOBE SCHOOL.

SENSATION AT SUWAYAMA.

Veracious papers report that some exciting scenes were witnessed at the Kobe Girls' School, Suwayama, on Tuesday morning last; whether the account of what took place is authentic we cannot say, but it is amusing. It is said that about 9 a.m. a large tailless monkey was discovered on the verandah of the school dormitory. The animal snatched up a fire-extinguisher and walked off with it up the staircase, when the top came off and the fluid escaped from the extinguisher. The monkey thereupon began playing with the empty receptacle. All the girls were in their classrooms, but two of the teachers, Misses Ormer and Kawai, who were with a visitor in the waiting-room, quickly became aware of the creature's presence. They at once called the servants, one of whom put in a word to the headmaster, who was afraid to approach the monkey, having been told that tailless monkeys were savage and would attack man. Meanwhile the animal entered one of the rooms and began leaping from one table to another. Tiring of this and perceiving the opening door of the waiting-room, the monkey entered and,

JOURNEY ACROSS SIBERIA.

A HONGKONG RESIDENT'S IMPRESSIONS.

It is out of the question within the limited space available to do more than briefly record a few general impressions of what one sees during the day, and it is equally impossible to attempt an estimate of the enormous acreage of land under tillage on either side of the Great Siberian Trans-Siberian Railway. Passing over this journey from Moscow early in May, and only seeing signs of agricultural life in the spring time at home. Now in early September both east and west of the Ural Mountains we see those recently harvested lands, again ploughed and sown with what will be their spring crop of wheat and which I am told brings forth superior grain to that yielded in the summer crops.

On our homeward bound journey from China in the latter part of April, 1909, the Russian emigrants—men, women and children—were seen in great numbers coming from European Russia to trains with an average of 45 to 50 persons a train had as many as 60 cars—filled with old and young of both sexes, all looking fairly strong and hearty. Though the lot of these poor peasants is a very hard one, to their credit it should be stated that they seem fully prepared to face the hard toil that lies before them. They were all bound eastwards to plough, sow and reap the produce of their labours that will help to supply the staple of life to some of Russia's millions.

Considering the long period of cold winter and other conditions under which the Russian peasant folk live, one need not be surprised to find the writer of opinion that those country people do not convey the impression that they are as cheerful and contented with their lot in life as their Chinese neighbours, who, I firmly believe, do possess not only more cheerfulness but a greater spirit of independence.

On our return in September, and going eastward along this great European-Siberian track, as far as the eye could see, one beheld the enormous amount of agricultural work that had been accomplished during the five months that we had elapsed from the time of our journey homeward. Evidently these hardy peasants, like the Chinese, do not entertain the fallacy that, irrespective of merit, the world owes them a living; therefore, during the five months he buckles on the armour of labour whilst the weather is genial.

In speeding through Siberia one finds a change of scenery from ploughed fields to the various colours of the autumn leaves of the forest trees, such as pine, willow, birch, larch, poplar, etc. These afford an interesting sight to all lovers of nature. Even the grasses are variegated in colour, and the setting sun adds so much to make the picture complete.

The churches are a great feature of rural peasant life. Without these among the villages, the inhabitants of this vast territory—especially the women—would feel miserable so far removed from civilization. These churches are built of wood—I refer to those in the Siberian villages—are octagonal in shape, and painted in various shades of green. The domes and crosses are, with a ring of setting sun, an impressive sight, the crucifixes, and in many cases the domes, are richly gilded, with gold leaf.

Fifteen days after leaving London or Dover for Peking in the morning, the journey from Harbin through Kwantung, Mukden and Peking one cannot fail to observe the striking contrast that presents itself, even to those observers who only get a mere glimpse in passing, with regard to the plodding industry of the Manchurian Chinese and the Russian peasants. The former, one must admit, are favoured with longer periods of a brighter and a more genial climate, and we all know what a great influence climate has on races; so that if our Russian friends, the country people, could exchange places with their Chinese neighbours, their lives and conditions might change to harder work and more cheerfulness. Coming south from Harbin through Manchuria to Peking every bit of land that was favourable to cultivation was a revelation as well as a confirmation of the old saying that for agricultural work the Chinese are about the best in the world.

Here in Manchuria they raise many of the best kinds of cereals, such as kowling (millet), showme or small millet, wheat, buckwheat, beans, peas, etc. For weeks or months traversing this country we were continually passing fields of cotton, the gathering of which was being done by women and children, the latter very young and during the warm days were clothed in native garments without the fig leaf. From Peking to Hankow by railway a distance of 700 miles (approximately) the same or similar conditions of agricultural life were everywhere present; and the people down to the little youngsters of 4 and 5 are seen plodding along till after sundown. From Hankow to Shanghai we came down the Yangtze on one of those palatial steamers on board which the stewards feed you five times a day; and at breakfast, tiffin and dinner are attended with as much care as a fond mother watches over her sick child. What some of the Chinese stewards think of the foreigners' powers of digestion is perhaps better left unsaid.

I have mentioned that in crossing Siberia homewards in the early spring of this year, we saw great numbers of emigrants going towards Siberia. By the length and number of trains we variously estimated them to carry about 12,000 every day. These emigrants, we were informed, were assisted with a free passage by the State; and the State also provides at every station day and night a plentiful and good supply of boiling water free.

Black, white and brown bread, milk and butter and other foodstuffs are fairly cheap and plentiful. We were further informed that the Russian authorities are doing a good deal to induce emigration to Eastern Siberia by giving free grants of land, etc. If this be the case, it should, in a few years, prove a great benefit to the Russian country.

From Shanghai to Hongkong is a most comfortable and well appointed steamer, a trustworthy and genial skipper as well as officers and engineers a pleasant trip from Dover via Siberia to Hongkong, was brought to an end. That portion of the journey through Manchuria, Chihli (Peking) to Hankow, Lupeh, and to Shanghai by the great Yangtze, was the most interesting owing to the many changes of scenery and the busy life of its people.

T. P. H.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The Captain's Cup and Pool were played for, from 6 to 4th October. The following scores were returned:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.	
Gross Handicap.	Net.
W. M. Anderson	7 85
J. Johnston	91 4
R. P. Walker	104 14
19 entries. Remainder no return.	
POOL.	
Gross Handicap.	Net.
M. A. Murray	87 5
J. R. Boyes	101 18
W. M. Anderson	92 7
W. Ironside	93 8
R. P. Walker	104 14
19 entries. Remainder no return.	
Winner of Cup.	
Winner of Pool.	

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SHANGHAI SELECTION COMMITTEE.

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and Messrs. L. Walker, G. M. Billings, D. R. McEwen and V. H. Langling have been elected to act as the Selection Committee for the Interport cricket matches to take place in Hongkong in November. It was originally decided that the Shanghai team would leave for Hongkong on November 4, but it is probable that there will be an alteration in the date of their departure.

OPENING DAY.

We are informed that the Straits and Shanghai teams are expected here about the 18th November and the Interport matches will probably start on Monday, the 22nd.

The later date of arrival (previously fixed for the 15th November) has been arranged to prevent clashing with the Volunteer Camp.

THE KIUKIANG BOYCOTT.

REPRESSIVE PROCLAMATIONS.

The following is a translation of the latest proclamation issued in connection with the boycott. We understand that copies of it are to be posted throughout the whole Yangtze valley. Since the merchants are alleged to be blameless, it only remains to ensure that the "lawless persons" still be discovered and that the promised punishment be indeed inflicted. We may add that the phrase "the fatal assault by the British policeman, Mearns" is the Governor's reading of the incident, not ours.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF KIU-KIANG.

A MOST STRINGENT AND SPECIAL PROCLAMATION.

Having heard that the merchants of Kiukiang on account of the fatal assault by the British policeman Mearns on Yu Fa-cheng had refused to ship merchandise by British steamers, a most improper proceeding, I sent repeated telegraphic instructions to the Kiukiang Authorities to make strict investigation with the Prefect and Magistrate and to ensure that the boycott is ended and that the merchants are enabled to proceed at once to Kiukiang to transact their business with the Chamber of Commerce.

I myself have now come to Kiukiang on official business and have personally made secret inquiries and I find that the merchants have not as yet actually decided to boycott British shipping, but it appears that Kiukiang being a busy mart situated right on the bank of the Yangtze there are inevitably a number of bad characters who have taken this opportunity to create trouble and disturb in mind and afraid to come on to the concession to take delivery of cargo, a proceeding which shows disregard of our Government's international relations and of its care for the merchant class. It becomes my duty therefore at once to issue a stringent prohibitory proclamation.

All you merchants and people of the port of Kiukiang must know that the case of the fatal assault by the British policeman Mearns on Yu Fa-cheng has already been several times reported by me by telegraph to the Waiwupu and commended to their earnest attention and it must of course be dealt with justly and according to the laws of the Treaties.

You who are all acquainted with the great principles must also know that to conspire together to institute a boycott is contrary to law; moreover, the friendship between China and Great Britain being of long standing and many years of commercial intercourse having inspired mutual confidence, there can be no ground whatever for distrust.

From this date onward you must carry on your business as usual and not listen to rumours which will bring you into conflict with the laws. Should there be any lawless persons who spread rumours and stir up discontent, seek to cause trouble and will on discovery be arrested and severely punished and it is open to any one to denounce such persons. No leniency whatever will be shown and any disobedience to this proclamation will be visited with instant punishment.

Kiukiang, September 22, 1909.

A FURTHER PROCLAMATION.

The following is a full translation of the second proclamation issued by the Honourable Tai Nai-huang, Shanghai Tsotai, against any extension of the Kiukiang boycott to Shanghai.

It will be noticed that the language used is commendably stricter.

With reference to the boycotting of British shipping at Kiukiang, in the Yangtze, I received lately a dispatch from the British Consul-General and thereupon issued a Proclamation notifying our Chinese mercantile class that they were not to discriminate unfairly against British ships. Contrary to my expectation this boycotting has reacted on Shanghai; and I am now informed that no goods from Shanghai are now being shipped by British vessels. This is a great injury to commerce, and I am accordingly issuing a Proclamation in more stringent terms.

Therefore notice is hereby given to all you Chinese merchants in Shanghai, and you are hereby notified that the Governor of Kiukiang has issued a Proclamation forbidding this boycotting and that I also am in receipt of telegraphic instructions from the Waiwupu to issue a similar Proclamation stringently forbidding it. The trade between Great Britain and China is greater at Shanghai than elsewhere, and merchandise should be carried as hitherto in British vessels, and no disobedience to the order of our Government should occur.

You also should not listen to rumours from Kiukiang and be led into such foolish action, which will involve you, too, in legal penalties.

Let no one say now that he has not been warned, but let all take heed not to disobey this Proclamation.

—N. C. D. Nieuw.

CANTONESE vs. HOK-LO.

BATTLE ROYAL NEAR PEEL STREET.

The bottom of Peel Street was the scene of an eruption between a number of Cantonese and Hok-Lo, which nearly resulted in a free fight between the factions, but which, happily, was averted by the timely arrival of a guardian of the peace. It appears that the opposing clansmen, who at their best do not show the tendency of feeling towards one another, accidentally met on the street, one another, and thinking this a splendid opportunity of settling an old grievance, one of the bold spirits picked a quarrel with a member of the hostile party, and forthwith commenced a wordy warfare. The air was thick with all sorts of pungent epithets and before the bloodless battle was half fought, reached such a stage that it threatened to assume serious proportions. A remarkable feature of the disturbance was the absence of policemen, which fact can be understood when it is stated that the men acted as a scout and kept a sharp lookout for the appearance of any policeman; one another, and thinking this a splendid opportunity of settling an old grievance, one of the bold spirits picked a quarrel with a member of the hostile party, and forthwith commenced a wordy warfare. The air was thick with all sorts of pungent epithets and before the bloodless battle was half fought, reached such a stage that it threatened to assume serious proportions. A remarkable feature of the disturbance was the absence of policemen, which fact can be understood when it is stated that the men acted as a scout and kept a sharp lookout for the appearance of any policeman; one another, and thinking this a splendid opportunity of settling an old grievance, one of the bold spirits picked a quarrel with a member of the hostile party, and forthwith commenced a wordy warfare. 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A PROTRACTED SITTING.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.
Carried.
The object of the Ordinance is to re-
section 19 of the 'Widows' and Orphans' Al-
sion Ordinance, 1904, which limits the pen-
of an orphan to one-fourth of the widow's

performance, exercise of water-power, or for other purposes of a scientific, educational, charitable or social nature, and to authorise any society, club, committee, corporation, partnership or person to grant admission to the building, garden or place or portion thereof as closed or enclosed by ticket or otherwise on payment

THE first shoot of No. 1 Company, Hong Kong Volunteer Corps, will probably take place on Sunday, 25th inst. The following gentlemen have very kindly offered to give prizes: Messrs. G. P. Lamport, Andrews and Glo-

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

This is the second year in succession Cecil Humphreys has won the Challenge presented by Mr. Donibates for three years, first prize for this race was presented by Shanghai Importers and A. A. Claxton and the prize presented by the Club.

6th Inst

Mr. Lethcote's China Pony—Lyons
yards.
Mr. Johnstone's Gharry Pony—Faster
Faster, 320 yards.
Mr. Johnstone's Mule—Who's My Father
yards.

and seized the older of the two boys by the arm and taken him to headquarters.

His Worship discharged the delinquent

HONGKONG'S BUDGET.

THE GOVERNOR REVIEWS COLONY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

MR. R. SHEWAN'S ACCUSATION OF "INDIFFERENCE, APATHY, AND SUPINENESS" CONTROVERTED.

OPENING OF THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, upon the first reading of the Appropriation Bill being read and seconded, addressed the Legislative Council last Thursday afternoon, in an exhaustive speech, on the financial prospects of the Colony next year.

His Excellency said:—When I introduced the Estimates last year I pointed out that although we had estimated for an increase in 1909 over 1908 of ordinary revenue of \$126,000, due chiefly to increase in some license fees, yet the estimated revenue was \$380,000 below realized revenue of 1907 and \$568,374 below that of 1906. The papers now laid before you show that some improvement has taken place, and the anticipated ordinary revenue of 1909 will, if realized, exceed that of 1908 by \$98,513 and only falls short of 1907 by \$1,010,108 instead of \$380,000. This, moreover, takes no account of the new liquor duties collected during the current year which, I dare say, will add another half lac at least to our revenue this year. The actual ordinary revenue last year was \$6,034,849, while it is estimated that the probable amount realized this year, irrespective of liquor duties, will be \$6,135,363, which is \$70,665 in excess of the Estimate. The decrease, however, was estimated at \$150,000 and will probably yield only \$78,000, eliminates this surplus, and leaves the total anticipated revenue for the current year practically identical with the original estimate—an increase of \$87 only, to which I have said we may probably have a lac to accrue from liquor duties. Poor as the land sales have been this year they are, nevertheless, better than last year by some \$1,500 and if they may be regarded as an index of prosperity it is gratifying to note that they have an upward tendency, over and above the fact that the estimated balance of assets on December 31 next to be \$1,350,108 as against \$1,073,011 last year, a satisfactory increase of about three lacs. From this large reserve we hope in time to build the new typhoon refuge. Our total estimate of revenue ordinary and extraordinary for next year stands at \$6,098,707, and our expenditure is estimated at \$6,951,542, viz., an excess of \$4,745. This in the circumstances is justifiable since I shall explain in reviewing the heads of revenue, our estimate is in one or two cases a conservative one, which may probably be exceeded, and on the other hand no sum has been included on account of the contribution of the Imperial Government to the loss on opium, since there has been no time to ascertain the intentions of the Home Government. Generally speaking, our problem this year was to raise sufficient revenue, or to decrease expenditure, to meet the deficit of four lacs which in the current year was provided by the so to speak fortuitous appropriation of the Widows and Orphans Fund, together with an extra lac for the difference between the interest paid this year on railway advances and the amount we are paying for land resumption next year for the railway, with 2 lacs for opium loss and 1 lac for working expenses of the railway for half a year, total of eight lacs. Of this we get a net five lacs from liquor and one from stamp duties, while the remaining two are provided partly by retrenchments to expenditure and partly by anticipated increase in the existing sources of revenue. In 1911 we shall probably have an additional lac to provide on railway account, and this I hope will be largely met by the cessation of expenditure on the Port Office and Law Courts, and the increased yield of the liquor and stamp duties. There is, however, no time to anticipate the difficulties of 1911. Turning to the estimates of revenue for next year in detail. Assessed taxes show an increase of \$38,000 due to the inclusion of new buildings at Quarry Bay, the remainder of the assessment remains much the same as this year. Charitable assessments and fines and forfeitures have been under-estimated and yield \$1,500 more, especially as it may be anticipated that some will accrue owing to the imposition of liquor duties and the abolition of the Opium Farm will be \$1,183,200— a decrease of \$168,800 on the existing contract, including divise licenses the loss in 1910 is \$15,800. This loss is only half of the amount which I was advised would probably accrue from the closing of divise, and will be covered by the extra duties on liquor. You will recollect that I stated in regard to this question that the first proposal of raising the liquor license fees did not provide for the loss on opium for which, had that proposal been adhered to, additional taxation would have had to be imposed. Contribution towards the sum to ascertain the Government are prepared to make and nothing has therefore been inserted. Pawnbrokers are expected, judging by the year, to increase by \$1,300, prospecting decrease by \$1,000. I have made a guess estimate of \$600,000 for the product of the new liquor duties, while \$60,000 is estimated as the cost of machinery for enforcing them, and license fees will probably decrease by \$1,500 leaving a net increase from liquor after a rebate has been made to the military and naval forces of \$508,700. Stamp duties, owing to the new regulation imposing a stamp on receipts over \$10 and to better enforcement will, it is anticipated, yield an extra lac. The fees for local registration of companies, judging by the current year will produce \$3,600 more than last year's estimate. The total increase under licenses and internal revenue is estimated at \$4,069,858, an increase of \$47,170 on this year's estimate. Under the third head over-estimates were made under bills of health \$1,100, fees of Court \$1,000, gun-powder certificates \$1,000, medical treatment \$1,000, gun-powder certificates \$1,000, do to certificate being no longer required for Colombo, and sale of vaccine \$1,000, with various other minor ones. On the other hand, the fees of pupils at Queen's College and other schools, is estimated to increase by \$18,000, and the fees from the Technical Institute by \$850. Against this increase there is some corresponding additional expenditure under the educational vote, the receipts from water supply by \$10,000, more money having been instituted. The total under this head is \$17,695, an increase of \$1,961 over last year. The Port Office shows an increase of \$12,000 due to increased business, and to this must be added \$27,000 which the Imperial Government has promised, being half the estimated loss on the postal agencies to which I shall refer in discussing the postal vote. The estimate under rates of Gov-

ernment property shows a considerable increase, buildings \$1,700, encroachments \$4,000, leases in the old Territory \$1,000, markets \$4,000 due to the completion of Kowloon market, and piers \$1,500, while quarries alone show a decrease of \$1,500 as one lease expires. The total increase on last year's estimate under this head is \$9,300. Under miscellaneous receipts the conservancy contract is less by \$1,776 than before, and a decrease of another \$1,000 is expected under miscellaneous receipts. The total ordinary revenue for 1910 is estimated at \$6,135,363, against an anticipated sum of \$5,135,363 in the current year, and an actual realized revenue of \$6,034,849 in 1908.

EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.
Under extraordinary revenue land sales estimated this year at \$150,000 only realized \$69,318 in 1908 and are only expected to realize \$72,800 this year. The estimate for next year is therefore decreased to \$100,000. The Widows and Orphans Fund does not, of course, reappear as a credit and we have to find the \$371,500 from other sources as I have explained. The contributions are increased from \$40,800 to \$41,700. Special light dues were over-estimated this year by \$1,000. There are two new heads of extraordinary revenue, namely, the contribution proposed by the Imperial Government of half the loss on the postal agencies estimated at \$27,000 and the receipts from a half year's working of the Kowloon-Canton Railway put at \$20,000. The total ordinary and extraordinary revenue estimated for next year stands at \$6,098,707 as against \$5,708,956, which included 3 lacs for Widows and Orphans last year. An increase of about two lacs in addition to this.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.
Turning to the estimates of expenditure in 1910 I will perform my usual task of running rapidly through the estimates for the various departments in order to call your attention to changes of any particular interest or importance. Under Governor a decrease of \$1,000 is effected in the furniture vote. In the Secretary's department the absorption of Passed Customs owing to vacancies and their replacement by new appointed cadets effects a reduction of \$4,000. In the Registrar General's department some changes have been effected during the present year. The issuing of various licenses and other matters of that kind have been relegated to the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Sanitary Department, etc., with the object of confining the Registrar General's work as much as possible to that covered by the title "Protection of Chinese" in the Straits. This, as you are aware, has been effected by an ordinance lately passed by this Council, while a second ordinance of 1908, amending the migration ordinance has thrown upon the department a large amount of additional work in connection with the better supervision of work as now termed "Assisted emigrants." I regard this as a most important and valuable reform with which I am glad to have been associated. Since the nature of the change is familiar to you I need not enter into details now. You will remember that in order to meet the increase of staff rendered necessary by this change we have increased the medical fees for emigrants and provided a sum of \$1,200 as allowance to two cadets to assist emigrants. This scheme has proved successful, partly as no passed cadet was available and partly because the combination of the duties of Assistant Land Officer, and Assistant Registrar General was not found to be compatible with the efficient discharge of the duties of either post. A second Assistant Registrar General is now substituted. The department has thus been considerably strengthened both by an increase of staff and a decrease of extraneous work and will undoubtedly be able to deal more effectively with the numerous matters relating to the Chinese migration which are its proper province. The termination of the duties I have referred to has caused the transfer of certain duties to other departments with a consequential decrease here. There are some minor retrenchments which you will see in the summary of the Retrenchment Committee on the table. The amendment of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance last year was also designed to relax the stringency of the law in certain directions where it seemed possible to do so without actual danger to the community, by the light of the new knowledge regarding the dissemination of plague resulting from the researches of the Indian Plague Committee.

PUMPING OF DEAD COPIES.

The substitution of methods which are less onerous to property owners and involve less interference with domestic privacy in the matter of disinfectants, etc., have already, I hope, resulted in a considerable restoration of confidence. (Applause.) Together with the formation of street committees and dispensaries they have been most marked. With reference to the Registrar General's department I spoke last year of the institution of street committees in connection with the new dispensaries and I expressed the hope that by enlisting the co-operation of Chinese we should put an end to the disgraceful and barbarous practice of abandoning corpses in the street and harbour. The number so abandoned in 1908 was 1,447. In 1907 it was 1,272, the decrease having taken place entirely in the last few months when the new system began. This fell to 989 in 1908 and up to the end of September this year the number is only 261, or say, 348 for the year. I heartily congratulate the department and the Chinese who have assisted in this result. The audit expenditure is increased by \$394 for the railway work for the last half the year and by \$1,000 charged by the C. and A. C. for pension liabilities of auditors. You will see from the Retrenchment Committee's report that there are some matters of importance dealt with in regard to this department regarding which I am in correspondence either the Secretary of State. Under Treasury I will invite your attention to the new sub-department C, under the head judicial. The District Officer in the New Territory has hitherto been primarily a police officer and his staff has been shown partly under Police and partly under Treasury, etc. He is now recognised primarily as an administrative officer and he will in future combine the duties of Police officer and magistrate, of Treasury Officer and Land Officer, being assisted by an A.D.O., who will equally administer the duties and be available to replace his junior

during his absence at any time with full knowledge of each department of work. Each officer then touring a separate part of the territories will thus be able to do the whole of the work in the district without the overlapping and duplication hitherto unavoidable. Ignorant subdivisions cannot readily undertake the subdivisions of offices, and are puzzled to know why the A.L.O. who settles all matters in relation to their land should be unable to receive the Crown rent due upon it, and so on. The officer hitherto holding the title of A.L.O. now becomes A.D.O. and both officers are vested with full and identical powers in regard to each of the functions they perform. My long experience in dealing with primitive people leads me to anticipate that this change will tend to effect, and I am sure it will be greatly appreciated by the people who need no longer travel long distances to lay certain matters before another officer while one is actually in their district. It is appreciated by the officers themselves, who are charged with these duties, and who in the past could hardly have satisfactorily discharged them had they each been rigorously to the official limitation of their own wit. So far as the Estimates are concerned you can now see at a glance what the effect of the administration in the New Territory is, instead of attempting the difficult task of computing from some four or more different heads of estimates there, the same officer appeared under different designations. There are also a few minor reductions amounting to nearly \$1,200.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Hongkong Post Office shows a saving of \$3,000 chiefly accounted for by the abolition of the "Commissary" on money orders \$1,500, which is now deducted from receipts. You will see also in the summary of the Retrenchment Committee that a saving of \$2,000 is anticipated at once, and \$8,000 eventually from the abolition of overtime allowance except on Sundays and holidays. This recommendation is based on the fact that "the salaries of the clerks have been largely increased and graded under the system which has been applied to the whole clerical service" and also that "long hours on one day are compensated for by short hours on other days." It is, of course, only applicable to those appointed subsequent to this ruling. With regard to the Postal Agencies, I had to be able to inform the Council that, as a result of very strong representations to the Secretary of State, the Imperial Government has undertaken to bear half the net loss for the coming year, while the Colony of Weihaiwei will bear any loss accruing from the conduct of its Post Office. His Majesty's Government suggested that those Agencies which show a loss should be required to contribute to the net loss, and I have accordingly informed them of the terms of the telegram from the Secretary of State, and inviting them to bear a half of the loss. I am still in correspondence on this subject, and the matter could not be settled in time for precise adjustment in the Estimates before you owing to the long delay of nearly eighteen months before I receive a definite reply to my representations to the Home authorities. The present arrangement is provisional for one year only, and the Imperial Government anticipates that the net loss will decrease owing to the increased facilities between Shanghai and Hongkong and the terminus of the Siberian Railway at Dalny by which transit charges to Siberia are assured. The Agencies have undertaken to show a loss in 1908, in which year including the mail contract on gross receipts it amounted to \$51,172, of which Shanghai accounted for \$39,485. For the current year the loss is estimated at \$53,760 (Shanghai \$30,440, or without mail contract \$27,200). I have been moving this matter, as you are aware from my statements in the budgets of the last two years, ever since I have been in the Colony, and I am glad to have succeeded in inducing the Treasury and Government in this matter, a responsibility which was fully admitted by Lord Elgin. They are pledged to meet half the net loss, and I am in hopes that I shall succeed in covering the remaining loss partly by contributions from the British communities concerned, or alternatively by raising the postal rates. I have observed that a paraphrase of the letter addressed to Shanghai on the subject has appeared in the local Press, and I would say in this connection that it appears to me that it is not the Municipal Corporation community, which represents the merchants, who should defray the cost of the British agency, and I have hopes that a wealthy place such as Shanghai will not content that Hongkong should pay for its postal facilities at a loss which is estimated this year at \$40,440, to conduct its post office, plus the military contribution which, of course, we cannot expect them to pay. (Applause.) I had also asked that the gross receipts from the Postal Agencies should be exempt from payment of the 20 per cent mail contract, if should only be levied on net profit, and the Secretary of State supported my view, but he now informs me that he is appointing a Commission to inquire into the whole question of the mail contract. So the question remains in abeyance. If during this coming year a satisfactory arrangement by which Hongkong shall be entirely released of all loss on this account it cannot be said that we have not done our utmost in the interest of British interests in the Far East. Meanwhile the question of mail contracts is fully investigated. The total postal expenditure shows a decrease of \$4,500.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

At the Harbour Office the replacement of a first by a fifth grade telegraph cable effects a saving of \$1,140, and the vote for coal for lamp-chests has been reduced by Cap Rock last year's sum for fog signals, and the vote for the new-recruited. The net saving in the whole department amounts to about \$4,700, and a further saving of \$4,550 appears under special expenses of a buoy for Cut Rocks. The only considerable change in this department is that in consequence of the new liquor duties the collection of which will devolve upon the Superintendent of Imports and Exports. I have noticed that this office shall still further notice be detached from the ex officio duties of the Harbour Master. The Superintendent of Imports and Exports remains directly responsible to me for the collection of the liquor duties. The cost of his staff, and all incidental expenses, will be met from a lump sum of \$60,000, for which provision has been made, and when the system has gradually evolved itself during the first experimental year we shall be able in the budget of 1911 to distribute this vote, and insert in their proper places the actual staff which experience will have shown to be necessary, and the various other charges involved. I may observe that this cost will not be entirely included in the Harbour Office; a part will be incurred by extra staff in the Government Customs department, and part may appear under Police. The Observatory shows little change except that an increase has been allowed for meteorological telegrams, which will add to its efficiency. The Director concurred with the Retrenchment Committee that when the post of Assistant Meteorologist falls vacant it need not be filled.

OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPLANATION.

In running through each department I have been my object not merely to explain changes in figures but to inform you, through you, the community at large, of all matters of interest and importance which have occurred during the current year, or are in anticipation to the approaching year. It is unavoidable that this should greatly prolong my speech on this occasion, but for my own part I welcome this annual opportunity of explaining matters of policy and of progress and I am sure I shall not exhaust your patience in doing so. It is the one occasion upon which the Government, which is entrusted with the welfare of the community, has an opportunity of giving an account of its stewardship, and of satisfying the interest of its inhabitants in the Colony in the various matters not directly connected with legislation, and which therefore do not ordinarily come before this Council.

WIRELESS STATION AT PRATAS.

In regard, then, to the Observatory, we have not yet heard of the establishment of the wireless station which the Government of the Philippines undertook with such willing co-operation to erect in the Islands of the Balingh Channel, but we may be sure it will not be forgotten. So soon as the present negotiations between China and Japan are satisfactorily concluded I have hopes that we may witness the erection of a station at Pratras, which will be an invaluable assistance to our typhoon warning.

UNDER "MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES."

Under "miscellaneous services" the sub-head of the same name has been reduced by \$15,000. This cannot be regarded as a retrenchment, for the expenditure hitherto devoted to this head must in future appear separately as it should do. This last year the full vote of \$20,000 was exceeded by \$37,332, and included loss on exchange and the purchase of the Laichikow quarantine station. The economy in the method of printing in the Gazette saves \$4,000, while a larger sum has been arranged for printing miscellaneous papers in order to co-ordinate and improve the records.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Under "redemption of subsidiary coins" there is an increase of \$4,000. The estimate is calculated to cover the loss on discount of subsidiary coins raised in the last two years to cover the cost of demonetizing by withdrawing those coins from circulation and selling them to be melted down as bullion. In 1908 a sum of \$16,000 was estimated for this purpose and the actual expenditure was \$16,674 which included notes in hand. In 1909 the same estimate of \$16,000 and the actual expenditure is estimated at \$14,000, which gives a total of nearly three lakhs in three years. For my own part I can see no use in "drawing our currency and circulation so long as its depreciation below par value is obviously due not to an excess in the quantity but to the existence of a par value which is no legal tender and which circulates at a discount and influences the value of our own. If then our coinage is shown to be redundant it will, in my view, be time enough to take steps to withdraw a portion. Meanwhile it seems to me it is unnecessary to cover this loss. While the whole question remains as yet undecided our financial position is difficult. The matter is, however, one which affects the trade and commerce of the Colony and I am referring the question to the Chamber of Commerce and the Council, which are representative bodies entitled to speak for those interests, and as a sum has been provided in the Estimates over excess of that provided during the last two years that the policy of demonetization was in operation, either policy can be followed so far as the Estimates are concerned. The actual loss incurred by Government by payment of discount on subsidiary coins is calculated at \$26,777. I cannot leave this question without a reference to the larger aspect of it. This is the Government's responsibility, as described in one of my speeches, and I am urged by those who support the present policy to restrict the issue of the pressure now being brought to bear upon the Chinese Government to reorganise their coinage and especially to control the issue of their mints. The former would, no doubt, result in the re-habilitation of our small currency. It would also probably result in a great influx of that currency from China, and compel us to large measures of demonetisation which will be the present moment of our finances can ill afford.

One is to adopt some vigorous methods of restriction of Chinese coinage, the other is to wait the result of the pressure now being brought to bear upon the Chinese Government to reorganise their coinage and especially to control the issue of their mints. The former would, no doubt, result in the re-habilitation of our small currency. It would also probably result in a great influx of that currency from China, and compel us to large measures of demonetisation which will be the present moment of our finances can ill afford. This is the Government's responsibility, as described in one of my speeches, and I am urged by those who support the present policy to restrict the issue of the pressure now being brought to bear upon the Chinese Government to reorganise their coinage and especially to control the issue of their mints. The former would, no doubt, result in the re-habilitation of our small currency. 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I described in a former budget speech, namely, the road is six feet broad in-banks, eight feet in cuttings. The bridges are, however, made to the full eventual width of fourteen feet and the road is intended to be eventually extended to this breadth. By this means the initial cost is reduced to about \$5,000 per mile including resumption. I consider this main trunk road through the New Territory as a work of the first importance both for the purposes of facilitating trade and also for police control as was shown by the recent escape of the police murderers. I hear that in regard to the first of these aspects the traffic along the new road from Ping Nam to Castle Peak Bay is already enormous and surprising. Traders and others who formerly had to make a long detour now go direct and save much time, while from the latter point of view, namely, police control, the patrols are now able to police the district much more efficiently and in less time. As another result of this road construction it is probable that the point at which it leaves the seafront will command a very high price as a pier site. The vote for primary streets is reduced to \$30,000 from \$35,000. Of this \$7,000 will be added to the \$6,000 from the new roads in the Kowloon vote towards forming the public works fund. The \$3,000 to be lowered the road after the French Convent at Happy Valley to which the Government has long been pledged, \$2,000 for tram diversion on Shaukiwan Road to which the Government has also long been pledged, \$2,000 to complete Reclamation Street, \$3,000 for the Hungnam district and \$1,000 each for Salisbury Road and Marine Lot 29, the balance being for general works. The vote for \$17,500 for raising Chatham Road is in repayment for work undertaken by the Kowloon-Canton Railway, the Public Works portion being completed this year. This vote is the largest for any important improvement rendered necessary by the new reclamation at a total cost of \$4,000. The road on Victoria Peak for which \$300 was provided this year has not been undertaken in the pressure of more important works and we do not propose to proceed with it next year. The reconstruction of gullies upon which a sum of \$93,600 will have been spent by the end of this year is now practically complete and only \$600 is allotted next year for completion. A sum of \$1,500 is allotted to training nullahs, of which \$1,000 will be spent at Shaukiwan, in which district, as you are aware, the Sanitary Board have made representations on the initiation of the P.W.O. who complained of the prevalence of malaria in the Lyemnon Barracks, and we propose to spend about \$3,500 this year, making a total of \$11,000. The expenditure of the rest of the vote has not yet been decided. With regard to flashing tanks and iron pipes, three tanks are completed out of six, and iron pipes have been substituted for earthenware in Bonham Road at a total cost of \$19,000. It is proposed in 1910 to continue the substitution in Garden Road at a cost of \$5,000. This you will recollect is a part of the 'badwick scheme' which the Government has been consistently carrying out for seven years past. Miscellaneous drainage stands at \$43,000, the principal items of which are new drainage works at Shaukiwan, \$7,300, the extension of the drain on the railway reclamation, \$7,100, new S.W. drains near the Yau-mai Pumping Station, \$5,000, extension of the sewer near the Yau-mai Pumping Station, \$1,400, N.W. drains, Nam-shing, \$1,000, Reclamation Street, \$1,100, and Hok On, \$5,000. The sum of \$5,000 is allotted for the pushing forward the triangulation of the Colony, which, I am glad to say, is making progress. The old heading of this vote is not applicable for many of the old trademarks cannot be identified, and money is wasted on the work of trying to re-establish them completely. Where they can be found they are included in the triangulation. The vote includes the cost of engaging a temporary man for two years. The sum of \$18,000 will complete the reinforced concrete piers at Green Island and Kowloon City. It is proposed to proceed with the one opposite the Harbour Office at present. Its estimated cost is \$27,000, and the total cost of the two completed will be \$34,734. Blake Pier roofing is completed, and cost \$8,546 over the estimate, which was due to an alteration made by the Crown Agents and a loss on exchange. The Miscellaneous Works vote is \$35,000. This is for the various urgent minor works for which necessity is shown during the year. They will, I hope, include the Beacon on Benamua and Douglas rocks, and the smaller pier at Sai Kung. With regard to the typhoon refuge, I am sure you will find that \$20,000 is expected to be raised from the special light dues, and this is entirely against the work. The remainder of the expenditure during the coming year will be debited to the special fund, and defrayed from the Colonial reserves. The sale of the dredger will also add to the funds in hand for the work. The amount including the cost of the dredger, already spent, is \$106,693, which is not so much as we had hoped to expend, but the delay in getting forward with the work is due to the necessary time occupied in putting the working plans. The deepening of Causeway Bay has been pushed on rapidly and will be completed this year. The sum shown, viz. \$11,000, is the balance of the estimate and is retention money due to the contractor on the expiration of the period for which he is responsible for maintenance. The total cost is \$74,000. The sum due for resumption on Marine Lot 29, which was borne on this year's estimates, has not fallen due for payment. Half, namely, \$10,700, will be paid this year, and half next year. Albany filter beds reconstruction and extension has been a costly undertaking, totalling about \$18,000. The sum of \$16,000 falling due next year is retention money, and \$5,000 is a re-vote from this year's vote, but I am glad to say, will complete this work. Kowloon Waterworks form some of the great undertakings on which this Colony has embarked, and which call for the admiration of visitors. Its cost is \$1,194,600, and the sum provided next year, \$17,520, is all that is required to complete it. The vote for miscellaneous waterworks has been increased next year from \$25,000 to \$28,000 in order to admit of improvement of Mr. Tooke's catchwater (Tyam). A twelve-inch main will be laid from the Albany filter beds, to convey the Tyam water to West Point, and for this \$12,000 will be expended in 1910. We shall already have spent \$10,000 for the pipes this year. West Point will not have to rely on Pokfulam reservoir only, and the additional supply will, I am sure, be greatly appreciated by the Chinese population of that district. The new works for 1910 comprise the following:—(1) Coolie quarters at Kennedy Town Hospital, on the recommendation of the Nominations Committee supported by the Sanitary Board, P. C. M. O. and P. D. S. I approved the sale of the hospital ship 'Hippia', and thenceforth small-pox patients will be treated in the Kennedy Town Hospital, which together with the Tung Wah Infectious Diseases Hospital alongside have hitherto not been utilised to their full potential utility. I have already stated the amount of the saving in staff thus effected by the sale of the 'Hippia', in addition to the sum received. There are, however, some matches between the hospital and the 'Hippia' in the rear of it which are used as both houses and coolie quarters, and soon after I came to the Colony I pointed out the great danger from fire which the compound to a building which might contain

many invalids incapable of saving themselves. These will be replaced at a cost of \$1,000. (2) \$5,500 is provided for a slaughter-house at Shaukiwan, is much required, and will be remunerative. (3) A sum of \$18,000 has been provided for extension of the gaol. BELILOS REFORMATORY. Hitherto the Belilos Reformatory has been used as an overflow or branch prison. This building was a charitable bequest given to the Colony for a specific purpose, and in my view it is altogether irregular to use it for such a purpose as a branch prison. It is, moreover, very distant from the central prison, and not well suited for such a purpose. The object of the donor was that the building should be used as a reformatory for boys. Changes in the law and its administration in regard to juvenile offenders were partly responsible for the fact that no inmates were forthcoming to occupy this building, even supposing that such an institution were adapted to the requirements of the Colony, of which I have doubts. Only one boy was ever placed in it, and he shortly after escaped. On the other hand, owing chiefly to the exertions of the lady whose name the institution bears, the 'Eyre Refuge' for delinquent Chinese women and girls had come into existence, and its good work was recognised by the Po Leung Kuk, which is, as you are aware, an institution maintained entirely by Chinese for the rescue of women and girls. The Po Leung Kuk, however, does not profess to provide a permanent institution, but only to repatriate or otherwise dispose of the women, who, under local ordinances are committed to its charge. Where no means of disposal such as marriage or repatriation presented themselves the directors were glad in many cases to hand over girls to the care of the Eyre Refuge. This institution has been organised with a representative committee under the presidency of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lander, and with an extended sphere of usefulness it appeared to me that no better use could be found for this building than as a reformatory for girls. I consulted Mr. Belilos on his place, and with his cordial concurrence the house has been handed over to the Eyre Committee. The gaol on the other hand, has long been found to be somewhat restricted in space, and from time to time the ordinary rules as to segregation of prisoners, have had to give way to the necessity of accommodating inmates, and it has occasionally been necessary for prisoners to sleep in the passages, etc. I look, therefore, on this proposed gaol extension as a very necessary and urgent matter, together with some improvements in ventilation which I have personally inspected, and must have the unanimous approval of the Principal Civil Magistrate and the Captain Superintendent of Police. The cost will be largely reduced by the employment of prison labour under the able supervision of the Assistant Superintendent of the gaol. (1) A sum of \$40,000 is allotted to reclamation work at Yau-mai, which may be classed as remunerative expenditure since the new lots formed will bring in revenue by premia and Crown rent. We hope during next year to effect the beginning of some extremely necessary sanitary improvements in the village of Tai Hang. The total cost is estimated at \$15,000, and of this \$4,000 will be expended. \$5,000 is devoted to the building of a new police station at Tsun Wan, which is considered to be a matter of much importance for the effective supervision of the New Territory. The present station at Au Tau, which is only a mile distant from the station at Ping Shan, is no longer necessary as it was in the earlier days, the more so that the new road will now connect those two villages and render police patrol easy and rapid. The Police detachment there will, therefore, be moved to Tsun Wan. Finally, a sum of \$15,000 has been set down for the rebuilding of one of the Government pavilions. These two buildings, as you are aware, have been provided for the members of the Civil Service who are allowed to occupy them for a fortnight in rotation during the hot weather in order to recruit their health and obtain a change from the lower levels. They pay a sum for maintenance of furniture and I think the Colony obtains its value for the capital expenditure on the buildings, in the renewed health and vigour there obtained. The buildings were reported to be unsafe for habitation last year, but were temporarily strengthened by rope and stays so as to render it possible for them to be occupied during the summer. KOWLOON. I had hoped to provide a sum to start a pier at the end of Nathan Road the total cost to be \$14,000, but this must be deferred next year for list of works is already so much as the Public Works Department can supervise, nor is there any money available. The total of this Public Works Extraordinary for 1910, \$94,820, to this must be added a sum of \$37,805 for land reclamation in the neighbourhood of the new railway station at Kowloon. I have considered it wise to resume this land for the probable extension of the station in the next financial year, but as it will not be immediately occupied it is not to be debited to railway construction funds until such time as it may be wanted. Meanwhile it can be let on short lease and the rental will, I hope, cover the interest on the capital sum. Against this may be set the sum of \$100,000 which is the amount of interest on advances which under the system hitherto in operation would have been payable next year. The total of the extraordinary 'below the line' expenditure is \$1,315,635. RAILWAY ESTIMATES. This allusion to the Kowloon Station brings me to the railway estimates. With regard to the figures I have little or nothing to say, since it is not long ago that I made a full statement to the Council on this subject. You will see from the statement that the construction of the line being rapidly reduced, and is calculated for the half year only. The open line staff and working expenses are included for the remaining half year in a new kind of estimate and on the advice of the Chief Railway Engineer a sum of \$100,000 has been provided while the earnings are put down at \$30,000 which I hope may be exceeded. A traffic manager has been engaged to organise the working of the new line and he is due to arrive shortly. As soon as he arrives I hope to open negotiations for the joint working agreement with the Canton section. The Chief Engineer's careful consideration had decided that it will be necessary to displace two or more of the bridges which failed owing to the extremely unstable nature of the sub-soil in which the foundations are sunk. In these circumstances, I have decided to abandon one bridge which had been designed to cross a proposed road north of Yau-mai. It is probable that it will be many years before the road is made and I am informed that the bridge can be erected if required at any subsequent time. This will reduce the extra cost involved in re-habilitation. The work is proceeding satisfactorily. At the end of last month the total of the big tunnel completed and fixed was 4,915 feet and as this work is proceeding at an average rate of nearly eighty feet a week we may hope to see the completion of the tunnel early in May. The remainder of the railway is also being completed. On the whole, gentlemen, I hope you will agree with me that our difficulties have been fairly met for the coming year. We have had to submit to a tax on liquor, but it is not a very high one, and I hope that the method of its enforcement will not give rise to any in-

fringement of the freedom of the past beyond what is absolutely needed for its collection. I anticipate an increased yield in 1910 and as the expenditure on the Law Courts and Post Office will then have ceased and the typhoon refuge will be paid for out of Colonial Reserves, I am in hopes that with retarding prosperity and an increase in the ordinary revenue which accompanies prosperity, we may be able in 1911 to meet our heavy liabilities on account of interest and sinking fund without any further increase of taxation. We have still to struggle against the low rate of exchange which enhances the cost of imports from Europe for sale in China, but on the other hand I hope that the removal of various restrictions on landed property is already beginning to show a reassuring confidence. (Applause.) The Governor's speech occupied an hour and thirty-five minutes in all. ANOTHER NEW TERRITORY OUTRAGE. FARMER'S HOUSE ATTACKED BY ROBBER. Another outrage has been reported in the New Territory. The scene of the occurrence is the village of Sheng Shui, in the 'San Chuen' district, New Territory. On the 15th September last, a number of men, armed with rifles, entered a farmer's house and after thorough search, removed the value of \$300 among which were a number of bull-dogs. The greater number of the desperadoes then effected their escape over the frontier. One of the men has since been identified but it is not known whether extradition proceedings will be taken. One man was arrested with two bull-dogs in his possession, supposed to belong to the farmer. Before Mr. J. R. Wood (second Magistrate) yesterday afternoon, two men were charged with armed robbery in connection with the case. Mr. E. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for one of the men. After evidence had been called, the case was remanded. THE KIUKIANG BOYCOTT. ANOTHER PROCLAMATION. The Shanghai Times has issued another proclamation, forbidding the boycott against British shipping. The following is a full translation of it:—It appears from official records that whereas the boycott against British shipping prejudices international friendly relations the British Government has twice issued proclamations to forbid the movement. It appears that at this boycott, originated in Kiukiang on account of the British police man Meas having provided Yu Fa-chi a death sentence. Goods shipped to Kiukiang re-board British steamers were not allowed to be discharged at Kiukiang, so that the position of a boycott is actually forced on Shanghai people, however, are not aware that in the Yu Fa-chi case the Governor of Kiukiang has telegraphed to the Government praying it to deal firmly with the matter. The Governor, therefore, strictly forbids the boycott being carried on any further. (Shanghai is a most important Chinese and foreign port, and is a most important centre of the world's commerce and the interests of the British Government and people at this port are of the highest importance and the British Government will not tolerate any movement which would prejudice its interests.) The British Government orders, and it is enjoined. Moreover, the two countries of China and Great Britain, have entered into a friendly relationship and in commercial dealings between the two people there should be no hindrance, mutual honesty and trust being the basis. If the boycott is made a ground for boycotting British shipping, the action will entail severe losses to the Chinese themselves and would greatly affect the general position of trade. If, after this third warning, there be unlawful characters who would persist in imposing restrictions to impede others or to oppose British shipping, they will be arrested on guilt proved by investigation and severely dealt with. With this third warning, the British Government orders, and it is enjoined, that the interests of merchants and the public are served by the proclamation for compliance with all classes of people in Shanghai.—N. C. D. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") COOK'S INSUBORDINATE CONDUCT. ATTACKED SECOND CHIEF WITH A SAUCE-KNIFE. His head swathed with bandages and his facial features showing signs of rough handling, the Second Officer of the S.S. 'Hawthorne' (a British ship) was taken to the Police Court this morning. From the complainant's story it would appear that last night, he complained to the cook about some potatoes. The 'chief', who, by the way, is Chinese, evidently had bad ideas of his culinary abilities, for he is alleged to have unceremoniously approached complainant with a sauce-pan and administered a few well-directed blows to the whole man's head. In the Police Court this morning, the cook's version of the story was that the Second Officer and Chief Cook were had a few words and the Second Officer then took a view of the case and imposed a fine of \$20, at the same time remarking that the cook's conduct was most reprehensible. Peking, 3rd October. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") AN OPIUM TRANSACTION. ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT. Before Mr. Justice Gumpert (Police Judge) in the Municipal Court last Thursday the case was resumed, in which the Po Shun Lung firm, of 100, Wellington Street, was bringing an action against 'Fat Chien Kow', trading under the firm name of Tsun Shing, to recover the sum of \$300 for breach of a contract dated the 15th May, 1909, whereby the defendant undertook to supply and pay for five cases of opium. From the statement of the plaintiff, it appears that the plaintiff suffered damage by the failure of a contract dated 15th May, 1909, whereby the defendant undertook to supply and pay for five cases of New Fams, containing forty balls in each case at a price of \$30 per ball, delivery to be taken in full within two months from the date of the contract. The defendant did not take delivery of or pay for any of the cases either before or after the period of two months. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that he had been induced to enter into a contract with the plaintiff, but on the 4th June, 1909, an agreement was entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant to the effect that all outstanding accounts and claims between them should be settled by the payment to the plaintiff by the defendant of a sum of \$24,000, which was duly paid and accepted in discharge of the alleged claims of action. The case was adjourned. CHANG CHIH-TUNG. IN PRECARIOUS HEALTH. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 1st October. Chang Chih-tung's illness is very fatal; he is well one day and sick again the next. It appears that he is lingering and beyond cure. MACAO'S DELIMITATION. A CHINESE REPORT. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 1st October. H. E. Kao Erh Chien, the Chinese Macao Delimitation Commissioner, in a telegraphic despatch to the Waiwupu, reports that the Macao boundary question is about reaching an understanding. The Portuguese Government has agreed to waive the right of collecting the taxes (2 from whom) and not to interfere with the fisheries which the Chinese claim are within the territorial waters of China. The Portuguese also agree that Mok-cha and Colowan are to be considered as within the jurisdiction of China. VICE-ROY OF CANTON. GIVEN A FIRM HAND. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 1st October. The Prince Regent has empowered H. E. Yuan Hsu-han, by telegram, that, in case of emergency, he is allowed to exercise his own judgment in transacting business having reference to foreign intercourse. He is also authorized to sign all documents in the first instance without reference to the Central Government. If he should discover any officials—whether civil or military—not discharging their duties, he may suspend them. If, again, any internal disturbance should take place within the territory under his administration, he is allowed to despatch soldiers for the repression thereof. All these privileges are granted to H. E. Yuan, so that he may exercise perfect freedom of action without having, in the first place, to memorialize to the Central Government and put his plans into execution afterwards. NAVAL REORGANISATION. PRINCE SHUN'S TOUR. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 3rd October. Prince Shun Pui-lap will leave Peking on the 12th inst. for Europe and will return by the end of the Chinese year about February next. SOUTH SEA ISLAND. ESTABLISHMENT OF CHINESE CONSULATE. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 3rd October. Lum Yuen-kwan will be the first Chinese Consul to be appointed to the German colonial possessions in the South Seas. CHANG-CHUK. APPOINTMENT OF RUSSIAN CONSUL. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 3rd October. The Russian Minister has notified the Waiwupu the name of the Russian official who will be appointed to the Russian Consulate at Chang-chuk. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.")

Telegrams. "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE. NAVAL REORGANISATION. FOREIGN TOUR CONTEMPLATED. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 1st October. It is rumoured that Prince Shun Pui-lap will undertake a tour of foreign countries to study the foreign naval systems and that Sir Chen Tung Liang-cheng will accompany him. [We understand that Prince Shun will probably pass through Hongkong on his way to England about the end of this month.—Ed., N. C. D.] CHANG CHIH-TUNG. IN PRECARIOUS HEALTH. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 1st October. Chang Chih-tung's illness is very fatal; he is well one day and sick again the next. It appears that he is lingering and beyond cure. MACAO'S DELIMITATION. A CHINESE REPORT. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 1st October. H. E. Kao Erh Chien, the Chinese Macao Delimitation Commissioner, in a telegraphic despatch to the Waiwupu, reports that the Macao boundary question is about reaching an understanding. The Portuguese Government has agreed to waive the right of collecting the taxes (2 from whom) and not to interfere with the fisheries which the Chinese claim are within the territorial waters of China. The Portuguese also agree that Mok-cha and Colowan are to be considered as within the jurisdiction of China. VICE-ROY OF CANTON. GIVEN A FIRM HAND. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 1st October. The Prince Regent has empowered H. E. Yuan Hsu-han, by telegram, that, in case of emergency, he is allowed to exercise his own judgment in transacting business having reference to foreign intercourse. He is also authorized to sign all documents in the first instance without reference to the Central Government. If he should discover any officials—whether civil or military—not discharging their duties, he may suspend them. If, again, any internal disturbance should take place within the territory under his administration, he is allowed to despatch soldiers for the repression thereof. All these privileges are granted to H. E. Yuan, so that he may exercise perfect freedom of action without having, in the first place, to memorialize to the Central Government and put his plans into execution afterwards. NAVAL REORGANISATION. PRINCE SHUN'S TOUR. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 3rd October. Prince Shun Pui-lap will leave Peking on the 12th inst. for Europe and will return by the end of the Chinese year about February next. SOUTH SEA ISLAND. ESTABLISHMENT OF CHINESE CONSULATE. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 3rd October. Lum Yuen-kwan will be the first Chinese Consul to be appointed to the German colonial possessions in the South Seas. CHANG-CHUK. APPOINTMENT OF RUSSIAN CONSUL. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 3rd October. The Russian Minister has notified the Waiwupu the name of the Russian official who will be appointed to the Russian Consulate at Chang-chuk. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.")

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT. VICEROY SIK LIANG HELD RESPONSIBLE. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 3rd October. The people in the Three Eastern Provinces have instituted a boycott against Japanese goods. H. E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has been held responsible by the Japanese. The Viceroy has telegraphed to the Grand Council for instructions for something over the existing difficulty. NAVAL COLLEGES. PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 3rd October. Prince Shun and Admiral 'ah have recommended the Throne for sanction to establish naval colleges at Chefoo, Nanking, Foochow and Canton. BUTLER WRIGHT CASE. APPLICATION THAT TRIAL BE HELD AT SHANGHAI. (From Our Own Correspondent.) Shanghai, 4th October, 11.30 p.m. This afternoon, Mr. Douglas, the solicitor representing Mr. Butler Wright, formerly chief accountant of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section), applied to the Supreme Court at Shanghai that the venue of trial in the case of the charge of misappropriation of funds, be changed from Canton to Shanghai. He contended that difficulty would be experienced in getting an impartial jury to try the case in Canton. The application was adjourned. His Honour Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Chief Justice, the judge, stated that he understood it was possible the evidence of the managing director of the railway, H. E. Wei Han, might not be available. The Court would, however, communicate with the British Minister at Peking, Sir John Jordan, and request him to inform the Chinese Government that the attendance of Wei Han was essential. In the event of the absence of the managing director, the British authorities could not be held responsible if there was a failure to see justice done. NAVAL COMMISSIONER. DEPARTURE FROM PEKING. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 4th October. Prince Shun Pui-lap, the Naval Commissioner, will leave Peking on the 10th inst. His Highness will visit England, France, Germany, the United States and Japan. Sir Chen Tung Liang-cheng will accompany him. ANTI-FOREIGN BOYCOTT. CAUTION TO STUDENTS. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 4th October. The Waiwupu has notified the Ministry of Education throughout the Provinces that students are to be warned against participating in any anti-foreign boycott movement. MACAO'S DELIMITATION. REPRESSION OF IRRESPONSIBLE DISCUSSION. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 4th October. The Grand Council has telegraphed to H. E. Yuan Hsu-han, Viceroy of Canton, to suppress all irresponsible discussion on the subject of the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao. NAVAL APPROPRIATION. APPLICATION TO MINISTRY OF FINANCE. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 4th October. The Navy Board has applied to the Ministry of Finance for an appropriation of half the amount of the expenditure required for the Navy in the first instance. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.")

CHANG CHIH-TUNG. HEALTH IMPROVING. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 4th October. Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung's health is slightly better. BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA. INSTRUCTION TO TELEGRAPH OFFICES. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 5th October. The Waiwupu has instructed all the telegraph offices to exercise more care in the transmission of telegrams having reference to any anti-foreign boycott propaganda. OBITUARY. PASSING OF CHANG CHIH-TUNG. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 5th October. On account of the railway loan agreements which he desired to have cancelled and in which the other Grand Councillors did not concur, Chang Chih-tung's illness has become aggravated. Later. Chang Chih-tung's illness has taken a serious turn and he is making preparations for the approaching end. Later. Chang Chih-tung is dead. He expired at midnight on the 4th inst. BUTLER WRIGHT CASE. TRIAL TAKES PLACE IN CANTON. APPLICATION FOR CHANGE OF VENUE TO SHANGHAI REFUSED. (From Our Own Correspondent.) Shanghai, 6th October, 12.50 p.m. Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Chief Justice, delivered his decision on the application made by Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, representing Mr. Butler Wright, chief accountant of the Canton-Kowloon railway (Chinese section), that the venue of trial in the action brought against the accused charging him with embezzlement of railway funds, be changed from Canton to Shanghai. The ground of appeal was that Mr. Butler Wright feared he would be unable to get an impartial jury in Canton. The Chief Justice has now decided that the trial must take place at Canton and the application for a change of venue to Shanghai was accordingly refused. In the course of his remarks in delivering the decision his Lordship commented on the reports which had appeared in certain Hongkong newspapers with reference to the circumstances surrounding the departure of Mr. Butler Wright from Canton in the first instance. KITCHENER IN SHANGHAI. INSPECTION OF VOLUNTEER CORPS. EULOGISTIC APPRECIATION OF THE VARIOUS UNITS. (From Our Own Correspondent.) Shanghai, 6th October, 12.50 p.m. Last evening Lord Kitchener inspected the various companies of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. Afterwards, the Field Marshal expressed his appreciation of the appearance of the men in the most eulogistic terms. LORD KITCHENER. DEPARTURE FROM SHANGHAI. (From Our Own Correspondent.) Shanghai, 6th October, 4.30 a.m. Lord Kitchener, accompanied by Lieut-Colonel C. D. Bruce, left by special train for Nanking this afternoon. There were present at the railway station the members of the Consular Body, Mr. D. Landale, Chairman of the Municipal Council, and other notable personages. FOREIGN POWERS AND CHINA. AN EXTRAORDINARY MESSAGE. (By courtesy of the "Shing Po.") Peking, 6th October. A telegram from the Chinese Minister to Rome, H. E. Chin Shun, to the Central Government states that the next time, the representatives of the Foreign Government

parties to The Hague Conference, meet will be in China.

He learnt that the Powers have, in reading, a scheme defining their respective spheres of influence in China and are prepared to appoint officials to control China's revenue.

The Minister is of opinion that China's condition will then be an extremely precarious one. He urges that the Government might defeat the project.

The Waiwupu has received the telegram but has not yet memorialized the Throne thereon.

CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER-SHIPS.

CHINA'S POSTAL RIGHTS.
[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 6th October.

The Waiwupu and the Ministry of Posts and Communications will confer with the British Minister at Peking next week on the question of Chinese Commissionerships of Customs and also the restoration of China's postal rights.

Grand Councillor Na Tung has recommended Tang Shao-yi to assist in the deliberation.

[Owing to exigencies of space other telegrams are held over from this issue.—Ed., H.K.T.]

THE UBIQUITOUS SUN YAT-SEN.

A DOUBTFUL REPORT.
[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 6th October.

H.E. Chang Ming-ke, Governor of Kwangsi, has reported to the Throne that Sun Wei [Dr. Sun Yat-sen], the Reformer, is in Tongkong for the purpose of planning a rising.

[There is no confirmation of the report that Dr. Sun is harbouring in the Colony.—Ed., H.K.T.]

CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

HIS LAST MEMORIAL.
[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 6th October.

The late Chang Chih-tung's last memorial to the Throne embodied a recommendation for the appointment of Chang Kwei-lun, Viceroy of the Hukwang Provinces, as a Grand Councillor.

POSTHUMOUS TITLES.

An Imperial edict has been issued conferring upon the late Chang Chih-tung the posthumous titles of "Man Tseung" and Imperial Grand Tutor and directing the institution of an honorific tablet, in memory of the deceased, into the Temple of Learning.

The Prince Regent has directed Prince To-Pu-lap to pay his homage before the remains of the deceased and to appropriate a sum of Tls. 3,000 towards the funeral expenses.

TAI HUNG-TZE.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT TO THE GRAND COUNCIL.
[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 6th October.

An Imperial edict has been issued appointing Tai Hung-tze, president of the Board of Rites, provisionally to the Grand Council.

THE LATE CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

PRINCE REGENT'S VISIT.
[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 7th October.

Before the death of Chang Chih-tung on the 4th inst., the Prince Regent personally called to ascertain the condition of the late Grand Councillor.

A NAVAL MEMORIAL.

COMMISSIONERS' RECOMMENDATION.
[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 7th October.

Prince Shun and Admiral Sah have memorialized that the arsenals and naval colleges should be placed under the control of the Admiralty or the Naval Board.

The Grand Councillors and the Ministry of War have agreed to recommend the memorial to the Throne in order that effect may be given forthwith.

NATIONAL DEBT.

EMULATING FOREIGNERS.
[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 7th October.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has memorialized the Throne to emulate foreign nations by obtaining domestic loans from well-to-do natives of the country and to treat them as part and parcel of the national debt.

Such loans will bear interest.

It is proposed that the money so raised shall be employed in developing the political resources of the Empire.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

MEMORIAL SHELVED.
[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 7th October.

The memorial of the Ministry of Finance suggesting a method for raising money for the expenditure in connection with the Army and Navy has been shelved.

STAMP DUTY.

TIRTSIN MERCHANTS' PETITION.
[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 7th October.

The merchants at Tientsin have petitioned Viceroy Tuan Fang to hold in abeyance the enforcement of the stamp duty.

REVIEWING RECRUITS.

VICEROY CHANG PERFORMS THE CEREMONY.
[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Shanghai, 7th October.

H.E. Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy of Liang Kiang, yesterday reviewed the recruits at Wai-on, Chu-chow and Hoi-chow.

TYFON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General:

October 2nd, 11 a.m.
October 2nd, 8.45 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Northern Luzon less than 300 miles distant moving W.N.W.

October 3rd, 1.45 p.m.
October 3rd, 10.55 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Basil Channel, moving W.N.W.

October 4th, 9.30 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon N.E. of Luzon, direction unknown.

October 5th, 1.40 p.m.
October 5th, 19.09. Cyclone or typhoon E. N.E. of Aparri moving W. or W.N.W.

October 6th, 10.15 a.m.
October 6th, 9 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Balintacan Channel, moving W.

October 7th, noon.
October 7th, at 11 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over N. China Sea moving S.W.

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roof of their houses in order to prevent the occurrence of fire.

4th October.

H.E. W. CONSUL-GENERAL.
On the 4th inst. the acting British Consul-General, Mr. Harry H. Fox, handed over charge of the British Consulate-General at Canton to Mr. J. W. Jamieson.

NEW TAILORES.
Total Vick Shun Tieg, the newly appointed Tailor for the Prefecture of Kwang Chow, Shu Hing and Lo Tieg, in succession to Total Cheung Sik Fan, left here this morning for Shu Hing on board the shallow draft steamer Kiang Ku to take up his new appointment.

LAND PURCHASE.
The Canton Land Investment Company, Limited, has purchased a large piece of ground measuring over 5,000 ching at Chuen Lung Kow from Tung Ho Kow on the east, to Tung Chung Kow on the east, in the vicinity of the terminus of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. (Chinese section) at Tai Sha Tau, for the purpose of establishing a residential site as to form a suburb of the city of Canton. A sum of 100,000 taels has been paid by the Land Investment Company to the Government Bidding Bureau as bargain money and in part payment of the purchase price. Building operations will be commenced on the 6th inst. on this land.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONERS.
Despatches have been exchanged between the Peking Authorities and the Canton Viceroy on the appointment of a special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in the province of Kwangtung, but so far no definite decision has yet been arrived at for the appointment of the proposed official in the Southern Capital.

VICEROY CHANG HAS NOW AGAIN received a telegraphic despatch from the Waiwupu urging him to push matters forward for the appointment at an early date of such an official to take charge of affairs in connection with foreign intercourse and to report on whatever proposals to Peking for approval.

MAGAO'S DELIMITATION.
The Chinese Delimitation Commission, H. E. Ko Yu Him, two days ago received from the Chinese community in Manila a telegram in the following terms:—"Magao is Chinese territory leased only to the Portuguese. There are no boundaries that require to be delimited. In the event of the loss of any land over so much as an inch beyond the original limit of the Magao settlement, by the present negotiations conducted by you, we will not recognise such concession."

JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL.
On the 2nd inst. Mr. A. Sagawa, Japanese Consul at Canton, received a telegraphic despatch from his Government to the effect that the Japanese Consulate at this port has been raised to a Consulate-General.

DEPARTURE.
The retired official, H. E. Wu Saung Lum, ex-acting Viceroy, who at first intended to leave here for Shanghai on the 2nd ult. and suddenly postponed his departure on account of ill health, will leave here to-morrow, the 5th inst., for Hongkong en route to Shanghai without further delay.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT.
In accordance with instructions received from the Viceroy, H.E. Yuan Shu Hsueh, the Taoist of Constabulary, Wong Ping Pui, addressed a communication to the Canton Self-Government Society to inquire whether the society has convened any public meetings or issued any circulars to stir up the feeling of the people against the Japanese over the recent convention relating to the Three Eastern Provinces, with a view to revive the Japanese boycott movement. In answer to the despatch the Self-Government Society states that it has not taken any such action as alleged in seeking to revive the Japanese boycott at this city.

EX-TREASURER'S DEPARTURE.
The ex-acting Viceroy in Canton, H.E. Wu Saung Lum, who was permitted to resign from the Kwangtung Provincial Treasurership, left here this afternoon on board the gunboat "Po Pui" for Hongkong where the retired official will tranship for Shanghai by the C. M. S. N. Co's steamer "Kwangtung" en route for his native province of Kiangsi. He left behind him here his fifth son who is now studying in the Canton Provincial College of modern languages. Many officials of this city were present at the Government Tien Tai wharf to see the retired official off.

GERMAN CONSUL.
Dr. Rosler, German Consul at Canton, who was absent on leave for several weeks, has returned and resumed charge of the office at the German Consulate a few days ago.

DEATH OF CAPT. YEUNG.
Yeung Hung Pui alias Yeung Chik Sang, formerly Commander of the Shanghai guards, who had a long career of foreign acquaintance in the city as well as in Hongkong and who was removed from office only a few months ago by the ex-Viceroy, H.E. Chang Jen Chun, died on the 2nd inst. in Canton. Yeung Hung Pui was taken ill only a week or so before he died.

MAGAO'S DELIMITATION.
H.E. Viceroy Yuan has instructed Expectant Magistrate Chao Pak Hui to assist the Delimitation Commission, H.E. Ko Yu Him, in conducting the negotiations with the Portuguese Delimitation Commissioner on the Macao boundary question.

COMMERCIAL.

THE YARN MARKET.

Massara, Tain Son & Co's Yarn Market Report dated Shanghai, September 27, contains the following:

The fortnight has been uneventful so far as the Exchange market is concerned. Silver has fluctuated within a very narrow range, viz. 23 1/2 to 24, with a corresponding variation in local rates. Exchange has been almost a flat market all throughout, there being scarcely any business of moment passing either way. It is to be noted that the rate on India has been 1/2 lower than the equivalent for sterling, in consequence of the advance of the latter in India. Rupee has eased off to 74 1/2.

We are told that unfavorable weather prevails in certain cotton-growing districts, which has no doubt helped "Bull" operators to bolster up the price for American cotton. The quotation for "Spot" moved up to 7 1/2, an advance of 43 points on the fortnight, and as the crop is supposed to be a failure, inasmuch as it will be insufficient for the trade, the present level of prices is thought to be safe for buying. Latest quotations in Liverpool are 7 1/2 for "Spot" and 8 1/2 for December-January while those in New York are 13 1/2 and 13 1/4 cents for January and March respectively.

Indian Yarn.—The firm feeling advised in our last item has been maintained throughout the interval. Business transacted has been on a very satisfactory scale and there has been a further rise of about 1/2 to 1 1/2 in price, the credit for which is mainly due to Speculators and the River Ports. Newchwang too has been in the market and has purchased a decent quantity. Tientsin on the contrary is extremely quiet, and the market there is said to be depressed. Some accumulation of stock is generally believed.

Chinese Cotton.—The market is excited owing to purchases for Japan and covering of the "short" interest. Speculative sellers have been caught napping and have to pay fancy prices for ready cargo. Forward delivery cargo has appreciated only about forty cents per picul. The turn-over aggregates 15,500 piculs as under:

6,700 piculs Tongchow at Tls. 24.00/24.40 for Oct-Nov.; 2,500 piculs Shantung at Tls. 23.00/23.40 for Oct-Nov.; 2,500 piculs Shantung at Tls. 23.00/23.40 for Oct-Nov.; 2,500 piculs Shantung at Tls. 23.00/23.40 for Oct-Nov.

Local Yarn.—This market continues strong in sympathy with Indian and Japanese spinners and from re-sales an advance of Tls. 1 to 2 is to be observed. Quotations are—

No. 100 at Tls. 94.50/95.50
No. 120 at Tls. 97.00/98.00
No. 140 at Tls. 99.50/100.50
No. 160 at Tls. 102.00/103.00

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ed for this result, but we think there is something deeper at the bottom. We believe that the threatened boycott movement against Japan has adversely affected the market and dealers naturally prefer to await developments. Favourite chaps of Tientsin hence go a-begging at present and are sold to the Speculators at current rates 1/2, about Tls. 2 to 3 less than their merit.

Chinese middlemen, too, have done a good turn-over on their own account, and have disposed of their holdings advantageously. They are, however, still reluctant to do any forward transactions and until something definite, one way or the other, is known about the cotton situation we entertain no hope of seeing such kind of business.

Bombay market has ruled strong and from latest advices we learn that prices have generally advanced by Rs. 5. Rates now quoted are simply prohibitive but even these are hardly remunerative to spinners.

Japanese Yarn.—This market has firmed up considerably and as the stock is now in the hands of strong parties, prices have improved by Tls. 1 to 2, at which sales of about 2,500 bales are reported. As the Osaka market has moved up about Yen 2 to 3, the disparity in price still remains as it was. Present quotations in the Exchange are Yen 22.00, Yen 22.30, and Yen 22.80 for September, October and November, respectively. Local quotations are—

Kanagafuchi 100 at Tls. 110
Hiro at Tls. 110
Kurehiki at Tls. 100
Fukushima at Tls. 100
Saito at Tls. 100
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Miya at Tls. 100
Senshu at Tls. 100

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Chinese Cotton.—The market is excited owing to purchases

HON. Mr. F. H. May, Mrs. May and family returned to the Colony by the *Empress of Japan* last Thursday morning.

A SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD lad was given twelve strokes of the birch in the Police Court last Monday for the larceny of a jacket.

FOR stealing a wooden tub, a Chinaman was at the Magistrate's last Monday awarded three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

TELEGRAMS from America allege that the United States Government is preparing to protest to Japan against the Manchurian convention.

Two dust-cart coolies were each ordered to pay \$50 compensation in the Police Court last Thursday morning for damaging two sedan chairs.

THE American authorities deny the report that America is preparing to make a protest to Japan against the Manchurian Conventions.

AN Indian named Abdul Pazo was given two months' hard labour at the Magistrate's last Thursday morning for the larceny of \$50 at Kowloon.

THE cholera outbreak at Seoul has not abated, and extra physicians are wanted. Consequently the disinfection arrangements are still incomplete.

MARQUIS Katsura, Premier of Japan, will give a dinner at his official residence on the 11th instant to which the members of the International Peace Association of Japan will be invited.

WE are requested to state that in our account of a prosecution at the Magistrate's last Wednesday, it should have been mentioned that the maximum penalty for a breach of certain provisions of the Companies Act, 1865, was \$100 per day, and not \$100 only.

LAST Tuesday morning the Chinese about Bowington Canal were in a state of great excitement over a little Chinese boy three years old who fell off a sampan and got drowned. The body was afterwards picked up by a Sanitary Inspector and sent to the mortuary.

A NUMBER of gentry and people at Canton have combined to send a telegram to the Peking Government which impeaches that Ministry for subservience to foreign influence to the detriment of Chinese prestige, and prays that it may be punished for misconduct.

THE sluice for the dam of the new dry dock at Keppel Harbour, the construction of which is in the hands of Messrs. Topham, Jones and Railton, is closed and the pumps have already started. The Malay fishermen anticipate a harvest, as the place is said to be full of fish.

At the recommendation of Prince Hsin the rank of Commissioner of Dockyards will be conferred upon H. E. Shang Chi-hong, provincial Treasurer of Fukien, and he will be entrusted with the management of the Foochow Dockyard, which the Government thinks of extending.

THE King of Siam, on August 30, sent the usual gifts in connection with the funeral of Phra Phiboon Ratanak Koon (Kiah Hoon) at Swatow. The deceased was for many years Opium Farmer at Bangkok and it was from him and some of his friends that the Government took the Fane over.

THE C. P. R. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from Yokohama advising that a Marconi gram has been received from the *Empress of India*, 650 miles out from Yokohama, stating that fine weather was being experienced and all well on board. This vessel left Hongkong on the 25th September and Yokohama 5th October.

THE foreign trade returns of Korea during January-September 20 this year show that imports totalled Y9,979,248 whilst the exports reached Y4,335,678. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, there was an increase of Y751,143 in the former and a decrease of Y5,324,102 in the latter.

THE death is reported of the four-year old son of Mr. Ijima, Japanese Minister to Peking. The funeral took place on September 26 and was very largely attended. The members of the Diplomatic Corps and others called on Sunday morning at the Japanese Legation to express their condolences. Great sympathy is felt with Mr. and Miss Ijima.

RECENT news from Washington states that Hon. A. P. Wilder, U.S. Consul-General to Shanghai, saw President Taft at Beverly, Mass., and Secretary Knox at Mauch Chunk, Pa., in August, after which he spent some time visiting in Maine. He was expected to remain with his family for a short time in California, and to leave for Shanghai to take up his duties at an early date.

THE N.Y.K. steamer *Yamato*, which arrived at Kobe on the 22nd ultimo from Europe, brought some fine specimens of Highland cattle, two bulls and eleven cows. The price for these animals was about Y3,000 each. With the exception of one of the bulls, which is destined for the Wakayama pasture, all the animals are to be kept at the Nanatsuta pasture in Hiroshima prefecture.

AN examination, open to all qualified natural-born British subjects, for appointment in the Civil Service of India or for Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service or for clerkships in the Home Civil Service, will take place in London in the month of August, 1910; copies of the regulations, syllabus of examination and forms of application to be filled up by the candidates may be obtained at the Colonial Secretary's office.

TAOTAI Tong Kai-son, who arrived at Shanghai on Saturday morning on board the *s.s. Hinmang* from the north, is in charge of a batch of 51 students who are proceeding to America on the *s.s. China* to be educated at American colleges. No better guardian for these young men could have been chosen than Taotai Tong, who, having had the advantage of an American education himself, is an accomplished scholar and scientist and cannot fail to direct the footsteps of his charges wisely, sympathetically and auspiciously, along those paths which he himself has trodden with so much distinction.

VERY great regret will be felt by many friends at the sad news of the death of Captain A. E. Flagg of the *U.S.S. Albatross*. Captain Flagg was seized with cholera at Anking, and at 2 p.m. on Saturday, and in, when the *Albatross* had reached Wuhu he passed away. The remains were buried at Wuhu on the following morning. Captain Flagg, who was an American citizen, was one of the best known and, it may well be said, one of the most popular of the captains on the Yangtze. He first entered the Indo-China service in 1887 as master of the *Albatross*, and at a later period commanded the *Yamato*, in the days before the *Albatross* was launched. The deepest sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Flagg, who is but recently returned from a summer holiday at Chefoo, and for her two daughters, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. S. H. McKenna.

THERE were twenty P. W. D. prosecutions at the Magistrate's yesterday morning, when fines averaging \$5 were imposed in each case.

THREE men were given three months' hard labour and six hours' stocks in the Police Court yesterday morning for stealing a fishing-boat.

THE Chinese Government intends to send delegates to report on the fishery conditions on the Manchurian coast, so that it may enter into a fishery compact with Japan.

THE savings deposits with the post office in Japan have reached the Y100,000,000 mark and the Department of Communications has decided to commemorate the event in a suitable style next May.

THE *P. & T. Times* reports that Mr. Knabenshue, United States Consul at Belfast, has been transferred to Tientsin. His position in Ireland will be filled by Mr. H. B. Miller, at present Consul-General at Yokohama.

THE publishers of the *Japan Advertiser* announce that Mr. J. N. Pennington has assumed editorial charge of that paper. Mr. Pennington was for some years one of the staff of the *Japan Chronicle* and has since been on the *Japan Times*.

MR. M. Hoosen, Second Interpreter at the Magistrate's, has been promoted First Interpreter in place of Mr. Macle, who has been transferred back to the Supreme Court. Mr. Sung Tsai Loo takes the position of Second Interpreter.

THE Civil Administration of Mukden has issued a notification warning the public that persons attending meetings or issuing manifestoes with the purpose of instigating a boycott of the Japanese, will be made liable to heavy penalties.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., held on the 27th ultimo a final dividend for the year 1908 of 7 1/2 per cent on the paid-up capital, at exchange 25.3/16, and a bonus of 15 per cent to contributors, was recommended.

IN connection with the New Territory murder, when two Indian policemen, acting as convoys to a treasure-box were set upon by eight Chinamen and brutally murdered near Au Tau, four men appeared at the Magistrate's last Wednesday and were formally remanded.

It is stated that as a result of the recent examination by the Ministry of War of the rifles made in the provinces, it has been decided that the best are those made in the Kiangnan Arsenal. Those manufactured in Kiangtung and Hupeh come next in order of merit.

It is stated that in consequence of many Chinese residents in foreign colonies having telegraphed to the Government offering contributions towards the Navy Fund, the Government has made up its mind to confer with Prince Hsin on the subject and to recommend that a scale of rewards for such contributions may be drawn up and published.

A CHINESE dispatch says that the Prince Regent has consulted the Grand Council with reference to the suggestion of Commissioner Li Chia-chu that the eunuch service in the Palace be abolished and that medals of honour be appointed instead. The Regent approves of many features in the Commissioner's scheme and will refer the matter to the decision of the Empress Dowager.

It is reported that the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking has addressed a dispatch to the Waiwupu, stating that before the coming funeral of the late Empress Grand Dowager, on November 9, the Foreign Ministers intend to pour out libations before her remains in her Majesty's honour, and asking the Ministry to obtain the necessary permission from the Throne.

IT is reported from Seoul that General Watana-be has opened operations for the suppression of the insurgents in Korea, in which he is to be assisted by the torpedo-boat flotilla belonging to the Second Squadron, but no encounter with the insurgents is yet in sight. It has been decided that the police shall begin a search for the insurgents, and Y2500 has been allotted by the Residency-General for the purpose.

ANOTHER gambling raid was successfully carried out in a house in Peel Street on the 7th inst. Information was received by the Police that *fantan* was being conducted in the house in question, as a result of which Sergeant Appleton and a posse of detectives raided the house and arrested ten women who were taking part in the gambling. Yesterday morning, the two keepers of the establishment were each fined \$50.

THIRTY thousand pesos worth of opium is being shipped to the United States and will leave Manila on the British freighter *Chantley* which sails to-morrow for New York, reports the *Manila Times* of 29th ult. The opium is that which has been seized by the Customs authorities during the past few months. It is being forwarded by the Interland Express Company to Wells Fargo and Company, New York, consigned to Fargus S. Carter, the purchasing agent for the Philippine government in the United States. It will be exchanged by him for medicines for the Bureau of Health here, which will be forwarded immediately to the director of that bureau.

WE have received a copy of the first number of *The Leading Light*, which has for its sub-heading "China Coast Shipping Gazette". As may be gathered from the title it is devoted to news connected with shipping and of interest to the shipping community, and certainly it should appeal to that very large class of readers who have their habitat on the China coast. The publication which bills from Shanghai should have an excellent future in front of it. It is printed on fine paper and in good type at the office of the *North China Daily News*. The subscription is \$5 per annum which includes postage to any port and the cost of binding the numbers into half-yearly volumes, but whether it is to be a monthly or a weekly we have no means of knowing.

THE *Japan Gazette* reports the death of another member of the foreign community of Yokohama, namely, Monsieur Albert Chaix, agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company at that port since 1907. M. Chaix had been ill only about a week, the cause of death, which took place at the German Hospital on 6th ult., being complications resulting from subtrochanteric fracture of the femur. M. Chaix joined the M. M. Company in 1888, and was appointed agent at Yokohama in 1907. He was well-known in business and social circles in Yokohama, and was highly esteemed by all with whom he was brought into contact. The deceased, who was born in 1870, is survived by his wife, and to whom in his last moments he made a bequest of his property. The sympathy of many friends will be extended. M. Chaix was born stationed in Kobe, where the news of his death at the early age of 39 will be received with much regret.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Longkong & Shanghai-Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$150,000 \$350,000	\$2,000,819	Interim of 2 1/2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/10 = \$1.72	4 %	\$990 buyers London £92
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$4,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$32,757 \$411,990 \$125,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$175 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 116,377 \$3,000,000	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 115
Taiwan Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$10,000 \$10,				